The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	21 00	35 +0	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	00 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office No. 743 Washingtpn Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 219 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business entrusted to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. GEORGE PAWLING & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

Tariff and Free Trade.

We are indebted to the publishers of the *American Working People* for the accompanying sketch and description of the workings of free trade and protection. This journal, not quite a year old, has over 20,000 subscribers, and is the best tariff publication in the United States. It is the true friend and supporter of workingmen, and no workingman should fail to have it. Forward $1,50 to the Iron World Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Free trade has here produced its legitimate fruit—idleness and poverty.

Only two businesses thrive under it, whisky selling and the "old iron and rags" business. In the foreground we see an industrious but poverty-stricken miner compelled to carry his tools, with which, in times past, he had earned his bread, to the well-dressed, well-fed vulture in the shape of a man who buys iron and rags.—He has no more need of his picks. The mine where he worked for years is empty and silent. He has just returned from a hunt through it for the last few picks he could find that he might sell them for bread. The boats that used to wait impatiently at the tipple for their cargo of coal have stopped coming. The men that bought the coal have no money to buy. The mills and foundaries and furnaces and shops that used it are closed and idle and need no more. They could not sell what they made because English goods come in cheaper. The farmers could not buy those cheap goods because they could not sell their corn and wheat and rye and oats. This poor man belonged to a free trade club, who believed that protective duties made everything dear—and he voted for free trade candidates at every election, until finally the free traders in Congress were strong enough to drag us into free trade with its consequent poverty. There is no school house where his children can be educated, and they live in rags and idleness.

The ground beneath his feet is filled with coal, but he cannot dig it. He is selling for a few cents his power to earn his bread. His house is in ruins, and his equally unhappy wife, with a neighbor woman and her son, are returning to the miserable place they still call home, with a bundle of sticks to build a fire to cook—what?

Despair is on his countenance, and well it may be, for starvation stares him in the face.

A few dispirited comrades hang around the village bar-room to spend a few cents in drink. "P. Murphy's Miners' Home" is truly their only home. It is only when a glass or two of strong whisky deadens their senses to their poverty, that they feel any happiness.

The coal road is broken, the cars are rotting, the mills in the distance are idle and in ruins, and general desolation prevails.

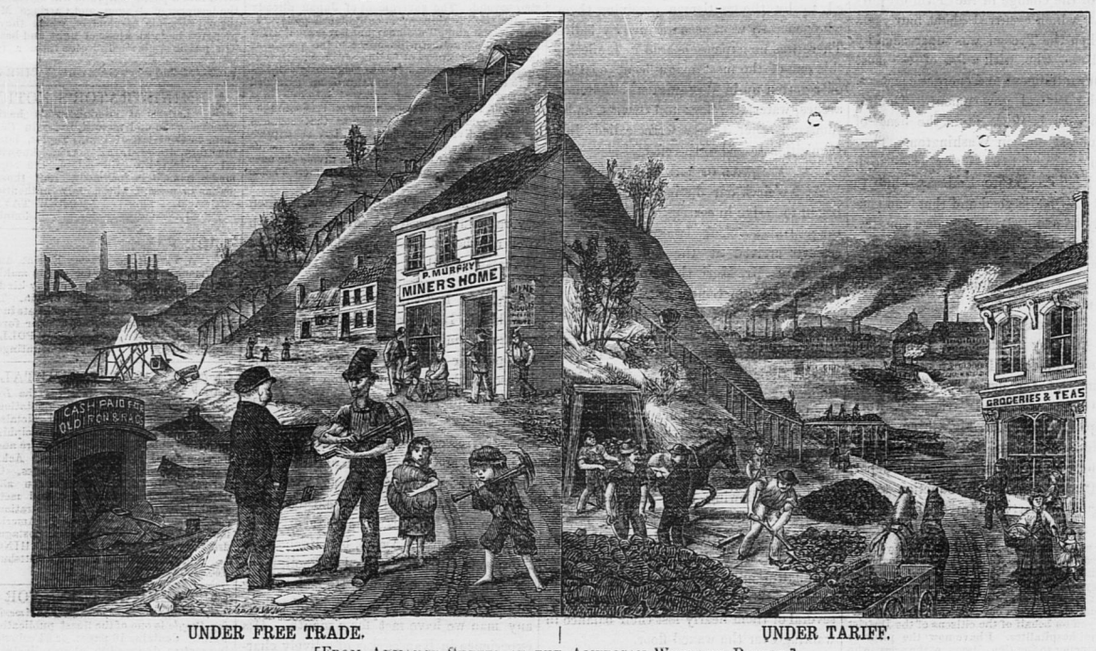
These are facts which any man can testify to who can recall the days of 1856–57, when free trade prostrated us with a storm of poverty.

But look on the other picture. Instead of a whisky shop we see a grocery store—instead of idle, hopeless men we see happy and industrious men. The coal is descending the hill, where hundreds of miners are at work, with happy families, in comfortable homes, waiting for their return. The miner is happy, for he knows his wife and children are not out picking up sticks and chips, and the wife and children are happy, for they know the husband and father is not hanging around a saloon. A well-covered table awaits him, and a well-dressed family welcome him. The river is full of life—a boat is smoking and foaming up stream to the mills, in the background, with its tow of coal, where a thousand hardy iron men are earning good wages, which goes to employ farmers, build school houses, railroads, &c. This scene needs few words to teach the lesson intended by it. It is a picture familiar to all. Workingmen, which would you rather do—carry your implements to an old iron dealer, while your wife is picking up sticks to build a fire to boil once more a five-cent bone of meat for supper, or see your wife coming home—as she is in the picture—well dressed, with a basket full of as good food as they have to sell. You can have your choice. It is in your power to choose. You will some day be called upon to determine. Free traders and British manufacturers are spending thousands of dollars to fill the country with tracts and literature to deceive the voters of the country. The crisis will come some day, and if you are not strong enough you will sell your implements and live in reality the life of poverty here represented.

Prepare yourself.

The following we clip to-day from an English paper. Read it and see what it means:

"America begins to make a respectable appearance among our customers. The day is near at hand when this (America) will be an important outlet for Cleveland iron. The Western States have increased in power through increased representation in Congress; the result is an addition to the ranks of free traders. It is said that the composition of the Committee of Ways and Means insures a proposal to reduce the import tariff this session on pig iron. The import duty is at present seven dollars per ton, *but a reduction to the extent of two or three dollars per ton* is expected in well informed quarters. It remains a matter of surprise that the production of pig iron in the States which at present is estimated at 2,000,000 tons per annum, does not increase at a greater ratio. The country has enormous coal fields in the neighborhood of mountains of iron stone, with railways in close proximity, and these could be worked to good profits."



UNDER FREE TRADE. UNDER TARIFF.

[FROM ADVANCE SHEETS OF THE AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE.]

The Story-Teller.

Deaf Smith, the Spy.

Despite the cloud that hangs over the closing days of Sam Houston's life, I have always entertained a strong admiration for the hero of San Jacinto. I am fully conscious of his weaknesses, some of which were quite glaring, but he had a certain pluck, a Jacksonian stubbornness, which commanded the respect of even his enemies.

There is an incident of Sam Houston's career which is not generally known, but which brings out as prominently as any act of his, the sterling courage to which I refer, and at the same time brings into notice one of the most extraordinary men of whom I have ever heard—that is the individual known as Deaf Smith, the Texan spy, an intimate friend of Sam Houston.

At the time Texas succeeded in establishing her independence, the constitution provided that the city of Austin should be the permanent capital, where the public archives were to be kept; but the proviso was inserted giving the President discretionary power to remove them temporarily to some safe point in case of danger from the inroads of a foreign enemy, or the power or a sudden insurrection.

About two years after the Texan revolution, the warlike Comanches became so daring as to commit several outrages in sight of the capital itself, whereupon Houston considered this condition of matters warranted his availing himself of the provisions of the constitution already mentioned.

He resided at that time at Washington, on the Brazos, from which he dispatched a messenger, with an order commanding his subordinate functionaries to send the State records to that place, and which he announced to be the seat of government, *pro temporara*.

This produced the most intense excitement in Austin. The hotel keepers, groceries, boarding houses and gambling saloons foresaw irretrievable ruin. They gathered together and denounced the proposed "outrage." Gradually the mutterings took shape, until, despite the constitutional warranty for the step, it was resolved that the thing should not be done.

A mass meeting was called of the citizens and farmers of the neighborhood, and the most fiery and incendiary speeches were made. When the feeling of all were worked up to the proper pitch, it was unanimously resolved to prevent the execution of the mandate by armed resistance.

A company of armed men were organized on the spot. At their head was placed Col. Morton, one of the most noted duelists in the Republic. He had achieved quite a fame during the war just closed, and was, unquestionably, a brave man, and was as unprincipled as he was desperate. He was a fellow of no little importance, and it was with no little pride that he took charge of the men, who unanimously called upon him to be their leader.

So noted, indeed, was Col. Morton, that a great many were convinced that when Gen. Houston learned that he headed this determined band he would hasten to retract his ground, and recall the offending command. But they mistook the mettle of the old hero.

Col. Morton, puffed up with his "brief authority," declared that if the President did succeed in removing the records by power of overwhelming numbers, he would hunt him down like a wolf, and slay him whenever he found him, whether on the streets or in bed. He went so far even to send him a letter to this effect, and here is the identical answer he received:

"If the people of Austin do not send the archieves, I shall instantly come and take them, and if Colonel Morton can kill me, he is welcome to my ear-cap. SAM HOUSTON."

On the reception of this answer the excitement became greater than ever. The guard was doubled around the State House, and picked sentinels were stationed along the road leading to the capital, the military paraded on the streets from morning until night, and a caucus of the ringleaders was held in the city hall. Everything threatened a coming storm.

Thus matters stood for several days, when the caucus at the city hall were startled by the sudden arrival of a stranger among them.

He did not knock at the door nor attempt to ask permission there, but climbed, unnoticed, with the celerity of a monkey, a small oak which grew beside the wall, and, without a word of warning, sprang through a lofty window, and landed in the very room where the astonished caucus were congregated.

The stranger was clad in buckskin, carried a long and heavy rifle in his hand, wore at the bottom of his left suspender an immense bowie-knife, and held in his leathern belt a couple of enormous pistols. He was very thin, tall and straight as an arrow, and as lithe and supple as a panther, with a swarthy complexion, long, jet-black hair, a rigid, iron-like countenance, eyes of glittering blackness, and as piercing as the point of the stiletto.

His sudden appearance among them so startled them that they unconsciously grasped their arms.

"Who are you that comes among gentlemen uninvited?" thundered Col. Morton, staring ferociously at him.

The stranger turned his black eyes upon him, and stared at him, but the only answer he made was by placing his finger upon his lips.

"Who are you? Speak or I will run you through!" shouted Morton, driven to fury by the cool, contemptuous gaze of the other, who now took his finger from his lips and laid it on the handle of his knife.

The exasperated Colonel now drew his dagger, and was advancing upon the stranger when several interposed, and held him back.

"Let him alone, Morton. Don't you see he is crazy?"

At this juncture, Judge Webb stepped forward and spoke to the stranger in a kindly, respected manner.

"My good friend, I suppose you have made a mistake. This is a private meeting, where none but members are admitted."

The stranger did not seem to understand the words, but he did the conciliatory manner. His iron features relaxed somewhat, and stepping to a side-table, where there were implements for writing, he took up a pen and rapidly traced the words, "I am deaf."

He then held up the paper before the spectators, as a sort of natural apology for his seeming discourtesy.

"Will you be obliging enough to inform us what your business is with this meeting?"

The stranger answered this question by handing a letter to the Judge, whose superscription was, "To the citizens of Austin." The seal was broken and it was read aloud:

"FELLOW CITIZENS:—Though in error and deceived by the arts of traitors, I will give you three more days to decide whether you will surrender the public archives. At the end of that time you will please let me know your decision.

SAM. HOUSTON."

After the letter was read, the deaf man waited a moment or two for reply and turned to leave the hall. At this juncture, Colonel Morton interposing with a lowering brow, beckoned him to the table. The stranger obeyed him, when Colonel Morton wrote:

"You were brave enough to insult me by your threatening look ten minutes ago; are you brave enough now to give me satisfaction?"

The stranger instantly penned the reply:

"I am at your service."

The Colonel again wrote:

"Who will be your second?"

This was the answer:

"I am too generous too seek an advantage, and too brave to fear any on the part of others; I therefore never need the aid of a second."

Morton wrote:

"Name your terms."

The stranger wrote without a second's hesitation:

"Time, sunset this evening; place, the left bank of the Colorado, opposite Austin; weapons, rifles; distance, a hundred yards. Do not fail to be in time."

The last sentence was not calculated to soothe the feelings of the irritated Colonel, and he compressed his lips as he read it.

The next moment the stranger strode across the floor and disappeared through the window in the same manner that he had entered.

"Is it possible, Colonel Morton, that you intend to fight that man?" exclaimed Judge Webb. "He is a mute, if not a maniac. Such a meeting, I fear, will tarnish the lustre of your laurels."

"You are mistaken," answered Morton, with a smile, "that mute is a hero whose fame stands in the record of a dozen battles and nearly as many bloody duels. Besides he is the favorite emissary and bosom friend of Houston. If I have the good fortune to kill him, I think the President will retract his vow against venturing any more on the field of honor."

"You know the man, then? Who is he?" asked several.

"Deaf Smith."

"Impossible! That cannot be. Deaf Smith was slain at San Jacinto," replied Judge Webb.

"There again your honor is mistaken," smiled Morton. The story of Smith's death was a mere fiction, gotten up by Houston himself for the purpose of saving the life of his favorite from the vengeance of several Texans, on whose conduct he had acted the part of a spy. I learned the artifice over a year ago."

"Then you are a madman yourself Colonel, Deaf Smith was never known to miss his mark. He has been known to bring down ravens in their flight, and has picked off Comanches and Mexicans at the distance of two hundred yards."

"The thing is settled. I fancy I can do a little of that business myself."

"But for God's sake," persisted Judge Webb, becoming excited, "I don't want you to be murdered."

"Who is going to be?" asked Colonel Morton, as he cooly smoked his cigar and smiled in his usual way.

"Why, you, if you undertake to fight Deaf Smith."

"The thing is all arranged, as I said a moment ago, and I wouldn't back out of it if I were certain to be shot; for what is death to dishonor."

Such was the absurd sentiment in Texas at that time, and such, as we fear, is still too prevalent among civilized nations.

Toward evening a large crowd assembled at the place appointed for the meeting, and so reckless were the people regarding the mighty issue at stake—a human life—perhaps two—that there were all manner of jokes, and not a few wagers laid upon the result.

At length, as the sun sunk below the horizon, the two mortal antagonists appeared on the open space with their stations, standing back to back. At the waving of the hankerchief they began pacing off from each other, both stepping exactly together as if they were keeping time to the tap of a drum. They completed the distance at the same second, when they wheeled so as face each other, and to fire as soon as possible.

As they were separated by a considerable space, they raised their rifles and paused a moment to take aim. The pause was long enough for the crowd to glance from one to the other, and note the expression of their faces.

Colonel Morton was calm and smiling; but the smile was a murderous one—far more terrible than the severest scowl could be. Deaf Smith however, was as rigid and passionless as ever. His profile might have been supposed to have been cut in stone, so expressionless was it. The former was attired in the finest broad-cloth, and the other was clad in smoke-tinted leather.

The next instant the two rifles exploded simultaneously. Colonel Morton gave a smothered shriek, sprang upward and fell to the ground—dead. Deaf Smith stood unmoved, and began reloading his rifle, which being done, he turned away and disappeared in the adjoining forest.

Three days after, General Houston, accompanied by Deaf Smith, and ten other men, made his appearance in Austin, and without further opposition removed the State papers.

Deaf Smith, as I remarked in another place, was one of the most extraordinary men ever known in the West. He appeared in Texas at an early period, and resided there until his death, which occurred over a dozen years ago. He had many ardent friends, but nothing definite was ever learned regarding his early history. Whether he ever acquainted Houston with it or not can never be known, for the old hero never enlightened me, nor any one else, so far as I can learn, upon the matter.

When Deaf Smith was questioned upon the point, he laid his finger upon his lips, and, if pressed, his black eye gave such a rebuke that no one dared question him further. Although deprived of the faculty of hearing, nature, as is often the case, seemed to compensate him by giving him an eye as keen and far-reaching as an eagle's, and a smell as perfect as a raven's. He could discern Comanches so far off on the prairies that they were invisible to the most experienced rangers, and his friends declared he could scent an Indian or Mexican when miles distant.

Gifted in this extraordinary manner, it will be seen that he possessed just the qualities to make a spy; and his services to Houston during the Texan war for independence were invaluable. He nearly always went alone, and very rarely failed to obtain the information desired.

He had many erratic habits. No persuasion could induce him to sleep under the roof of a house. With his blanket wrapped around him, he loved to lie out in the open air, under the star-gemmed firmament of the silver moon.

When not engaged as a spy, he lived by hunting, and was often absent for months upon his excursions. He was a genuine son of nature, at home only when upon the prairies or in the woods, or when engaged in the thrilling excitement of the hunt, or the more fiery thrill of the clash of arms and the roar of battle.

Shut out by his infirmities from close companionship with friends, he had made the inanimate things of the earth his friends. Wherever there was land or water, barren rocks or tangled brakes of wild cane, there was Deaf Smith's home, and there he was happy; but in the streets of great cities, in all the great thoroughfares of men wherever there was flattery or fawning, base cunning or craven fear, there was Deaf Smith an alien and an exile.

Strange soul! He hath departed on the long journey, away among those high bright stars, which were his night lamps, and he hath either solved or ceased to ponder the deep mysteries of the magical word, "life." He is dead; therefore let his errors rest in oblivion and his virtues be remembered with hope.

Reading for the Million.

The Constitutional Convention!

The following is the bill authorizing a Constitutional Convention as passed through the House of Representatives:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.* That at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the qualified electors of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to vote for delegates to attend a State convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State. The said convention to consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be apportioned and elected as senators and representatives are now by law apportioned and elected.

SECTION 2. The following regulations shall apply to the aforesaid election, to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, and to returns of the same:

First the said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of the Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Fourth. In the city of Philadelphia the return judges shall meet at the State house, at ten o'clock on the Thursday next following the election, and make out the returns for said city of the votes cast therein for members of the convention. The return judges of the several election districts within each county of the State, excluding Philadelphia, shall meet on the Friday next following the election, at the usual place for the meeting of the return judges of their county, and shall make out full and accurate returns for the county of the votes cast therein for members of the convention and for district members of the same, and the proceedings of the return judges of the said city of Philadelphia and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, in the making of their returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for return judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be addressed to that officer alone, and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

Fifth. The prothonotary of Philadelphia and the prothonotaries of the several counties, shall, with reference to such returns, promptly and faithfully perform all the duties enjoined upon them by the eighty-fourth sections of the general election act of July second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Sixth. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, as soon as the returns of said election shall be received by him, and at all events within fifteen days after the election, in the presence of the Governor and Auditor General, open and compute all the returns received of votes given for members of the convention, and the Governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation declaring the names of the persons who have been chosen members of the convention.

SECTION. 3 It shall be the duty of the delegates so elected, as aforesaid, to assemble in convention in the hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol, in Harrisburg, on April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at twelve o'clock, M., that day, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to call the convention to order at that time and place, and to submit all the returns of election in his possession, and to read the aforesaid proclamation of the Governor, and thereupon said convention shall proceed to organize by electing one of their number as president, and after the members are sworn in, such other officers as may be needed in the transaction of business.

SECTION 4. Any person desiring to contest the seat of any delegate so sworn in shall proceed as in the case of contesting the seat of a member of the House of Representatives.

SECTION 5. Said convention, so elected, assembled and organized, shall have power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their approval or rejection, a new constitution or amendments to the present one, or specific amendments to be voted for separately, which shall be engrossed and signed by the president and chief clerk, and delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom, and under whose direction, it shall be entered on record in his office, and published once a week in at least two newspapers in each county, were two papers are published, for four weeks next preceding the day of election that shall be held for the adoption or rejection of the constitution or amendment so submitted, *Provided*, That one-third of all the members of the convention shall have the right to require the separate and distinct submission to a popular vote of any change or amendment proposed by the convention.

SECTION 6. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens on the expediency of adopting the constitution as prepared by the convention or specific amendments, which the convention may deem proper to present separately to the consideration of the voters, it shall be the duty of the said convention to order an election and to issue a writ of election directed to the sheriff of each county of this Commonwealth, commanding notice to be given of the time of holding an election for said purpose, and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs respectfully to give notice accordingly, and it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the election throughout the State to hold an election in obedience to said convention in each of the election districts of this Commonwealth at the legally appointed place of holding the general elections, and it shall be the duty of the said election officers to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the citizens qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box, which tickets shall be labelled on the outside "new constitution," or separate specific amendments, if any, naming the specific amendment and on the inside "for the new constitution" or "against the new constitution" or "for" or "against" any specific amendments which shall be peesented for a separate vote.

SECTION 7. The election to decide for or against the adoption of the new constitution or specific amendments shall be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted, and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties, first having ascertained the number of votes given for or against the new constitution or separate specific amendments, if any, to make out duplicate returns thereof expressed in words at length, one of which returns so made shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which said returns shall be opened, counted and published as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and published, and when the number of votes given for or against the new or revised constitution, or for or against separate specific amendments, if any, shall have been summed up and ascertained, and the duplicate certificates thereof delivered to the proper officers, the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election, and if a majority of the votes polled shall be for the new or revised constitution or for any separate specific amendments, such new or revised constitution and separate specific amendments, shall be henceforth the constitution of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 8. The entire compensation and allowance to each member of the convention shall be as follows: For salary, one thousand dollars, for milage, fifteen cents per mile circular, not to be allowed, at more than two sessions for postage, stationery and contingencies, one hundred dollars. The clerks and other officers to be allowed such compensation as the convention shall direct. Warrants for compensation of members and officers and for all proper expenses of the convention shall be drawn by the president and countersigned by the chief clerk upon the State Treasurer for payment.

Sensual Saints.

Once in a while crimes of more than usual magnitude are proved against clergymen. A case in point is that of the Rev. L. D. Huston, late pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, who is shown not only to have corrupted an innocent girl of fourteen, but to have added to this atrocious outrage, by endeavoring to fix it upon another. It is stated that the child was the younger of two sisters, of whom the elder was a cripple; that when only twelve years old she attracted the attention of the pastor, the clergyman named above, who professed an interest in her spiritual and educational welfare; and that she frequently visited him at his house when he was alone in it, and remained with him all day. It was during one of her walks with him that her defloration was accomplished. His commerce with her was kept up for two years, her betrayer contriving to convince her both of its innocence and of the necessity of keeping it secret. Circumstances which it is not necessary for us to detail finally led to the girl's confession and to Mr. Huston's flight. A great light was then let in on other of his misdeeds. We do not care to follow the report through its painful details. Enough is exhibited to show that the pulpiteer had long been carrying out a carefully laid plan of debauchery, and that by a brutal refinement of sensuality, which in modern days has comparatively few adopters, his victims were invariably selected on account of their innocence and extreme youth.

It is not necessary to express any reprobation of the scoundrel who would thus use his sacred office as a means of more securely gratifying his unnatural lentch. The common voice of mankind pronounces with sufficient abhorrance against *that*. Nor is it necessary to analize the various sets of motives to which so accomplished a seducer would appeal in the work of sullying the mind and exciting the temperment of a young female child, who had been taught to look up to him as an immaculate exemplar. It is not perhaps easy to understand how such a child, properly brought up, could, even at a very tender age, keep concealed from her mother her first lessons in impurity. It is more to the purpose to inquire what could have been the instruction and superintendency or the child's conduct given by the mother for such depravity to become possible—for the impurity to be repeated for many months, and finally come to light only through an accident. Chief among the questions suggested by such an inquiry would be the familiarities which clergymen have a right to enjoy with respect to the young females of their congregations. Among the religious women, who think they are religious, the average ideal of a clergyman is of a being with all the passions of a man and all the purity of a saint, whose spiritual nature holds his sensual in absolute subjection. How near this ideal hits the truth is painfully illustrated by the number of instances in which popular ministers make their peputations merely the varnish of their real characters and convert the adoration in which they are held by silly women into a medium for the more readily sullying the youngest and most artless of the flock.—*New York Standard.*

THE "SILVER RULE."—You all know the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would wish them to do to you." Here is a rule which is almost a part of the golden rule, but which we will put by itself, and because of its value, call it the "Silver Rule." "Think and say all you can of the good qualities of others; forget and keep silent concerning their bad qualities. You cannot conceive how much such a course will heighten your own happiness, and raise you in the esteem of your mates. Did you ever think any more of a boy or girl because he or she found fault with others? Never call your schoolmates or playmates ugly, or cross, neither to their faces nor behind their backs. If they are ugly, or stingy, or cross, it does not make them better to talk or think about it, while it makes you love to dwell upon faults of others, and causes your own soul to grow smaller, and you become like the foul bird that prefers carrion for food.

CHARITY is an eternal debt, and without limit.

The Home Circle.

Evening Hymn.

Lord! Thine eyelids never close:
When night calls us to repose,
Thou remainest still awake,
Watchful care of us to take,
As a shepherd through the night
Guards his flock till morning light.

Therefore grant to us, Thy sheep,
That we may in safety sleep;
Let us all refresh'd arise
When the sun lights up the skies;
And in all our works may we
Ever render praise to Thee!

But if we are called away
Ere we see another day,
Let Thy mercy still be near,
Lest our hearts should sink in fear:
We our souls to Thee commend,
In Thee trusting to the end.

Happiness in Death.

The Rev. William Jay, in a sermon on the requisites for a happy death, says:

"It requires that you should obtain and preserve the evidences of pardon; without these you cannot be fearless and tranquil in the near view of eternity, since after death is the judgment. Keep a conscience void of offense toward God and toward man." Is he in a condition to die who has lived in the practice of some known sin, and in the omission of some known duty? Is he in a condition to die who has worn the mask of hypocrisy which will now drop off and expose him in his true character? Is he in a condition to die, who, by artifice unfair dealing, grinding the faces of the poor, has amassed gain which will dishonor him if restored, and damn him if retained? It requires us to live in the exercise of brotherly kindness and charity. Of all we do for him, nothing pleases him more than this; this we know he will acknowledge in the day of judgment, and why not in the day of death? 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble.' 'The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing; thou wilt make all his bed in sickness.' Many are praying for him; the widows and fatherless cry, and their cry entereth 'the ears of the Lord of Sabbath.'

"It requires an attention to religion in your families. I pity that father who will be surrounded, when he dies, with children whose minds he never informed, whose dispositions he never curbed, whose manners he never guarded; who sees one an infidel, another a profligate, and all irreligious. I know that your are not answerable for the conversion of your offspring, but you are responsible for the use of all proper means. And if these have been neglected, you will plant your dying pillow with thorns; whereas, if you have seriously and preseveringly attended to them, your dying repose shall not be disturbed by want of success; but you shall be able to say, 'Although my house be not so with God, yet hath he made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things and sure, for this is all my desire, although he make it not to grow.'

Through the mercy of God, and the grace of his dear Son, may I be enabled so live in the discharge of duty, that my "dying bed shall feel as soft as downy pillows are." Amen.—*Presbyterian.*

Died of Whisky.

If epitaphs always told the whole truth, these words would be cut on many tombstones. Not only the rough stones that mark the graves of the humble and poor, but also on the marble monuments that rise above the dust of the children of wealth and genius, would appear the words, "Died of Whisky."

How sad and disgraceful the record! What volumes are condensed into three words! Read them, ponder them, be warmned by them. They will give you food for thought. They tell of character ruined, money squandered, families beggared, hopes crushed, the mind besotted, and soul lost. They will recall memories in the life of every reader. There is hardly a man who cannot go back through twenty years and call up the face of some friend or acquaintance of whom he must say, "He died of Whisky."

Not that the kind and considerate physician so pronounced, not that the family of the deceased so admitted, but still the sober, candid conclusion of disinterested parties, and interested ones, if they would utter their honest thoughts, is "He died of Whisky."

Now, reader, recall the past, and see how many start up at memory's bidding to attest this fact. Young men of fine talents and brilliant promise; men of mature years and the best capacity for professional or practical business; old men, whose last years grew darker and more sorrowful as they hastened to complete their epitaph—"Died of whisky;" these from all classes of society, swell the grand army of victims to the insatiate demon of the bottle. The warnings are abundant and impressive against a death by whisky.

Gone Out Forever.

Like drooping, dying stars, our dearly loved ones go away from our sight. The stars of our hopes, our ambitions, our prayers, whose light ever shines before us, suddenly pale in the firmament of our hearts, and their place is left empty, cold and dark. A mother's steady, soft and earnest light, that beamed through wants and sorrows; a father's strong, quick light, that kept our feet from stumbling in the dark and treacherous ways; a sister's light, so mild, so pure, so constant and so firm, shining upon us, from gentle, loving eyes, and persuading us to grace and goodness; a brother's light, forever sleeping in our soul, and illuminating our goings; a friend's light, true and trusty—gone out forever. No! the light has not gone out. It is shining beyond the stars, where there is no night and no darkness, forever and forever.

Do Missions Pay?

A seaman in returning home to Scotland, after a cruise in the Pacific, was asked, "Do you think the missionaries have done any good in the South Sea Island?" "I will tell you a fact, which speaks for itself," said the sailor. "Last year I was wrecked on one of those islands where I knew that eight years before a ship was wrecked and the crew murdered, and you may judge how I felt at the prospect before me, if I dashed to pieces on the rocks, to survive for a more cruel death. When day broke, we saw a number of canoes pulling for our poor ship, and we prepared for the worst. Think of our joy and wonder when we saw the natives in English dress and heard them speak in English language. On that island, the next Sunday we heard the Gospel preached. I do not know what you think of Missions, but I know what I do."

Do You Know It?

Do you know that the vows of God are upon you?

Do you know that the worth of life is in the good we do?

Do you know that your piety may unconsciously decline?

Do you know that you need the prayer meeting?

Do you know that you can slight the Lord's Supper?

Do you know that Christ enjoys secret prayer?

Do you know that you forfeit your hope by indolence?

Do you know that your Sunday vacant seat looks bad?

Do you know, that if backslidden, Jesus will forgive you?

A SOLDIER lay dying in the hospital. A visitor asked him,—"What Church are you of?" "The Church of Christ," he replied. "I mean, of what persuasion are you?" then inquired the visitor.—"Persuasion?" said the dying man, as his eyes looked heavenward, beaming with love to his Savior" I'm persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor power, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height or depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate me from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus."

HE is rich who has God for his friend.

LET reason go before enterprise, and counsel before action.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 13, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18th, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, in the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

☞ Politically the Grant stock is rising rapidly.

☞ Fifty factory girls, from Scotland, arrived at Norwich, Conn., a few days ago.

☞ Germany has had an earthquake, not violent, but felt over a large portion of the country.

☞ The Spanish Government has appointed Rear Admiral Tolode Barnabe as Ambassador to Washington.

☞ Prince Alexis is attending bull fights, in Havana, by way of a change from Buffalo hunts on our Western prairies.

☞ Col. John A. Doyle has been elected a delegate to the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention by the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington, D. C.

☞ The President and family left Washington on Thursday last for Philadelphia, to attend the marriage of Miss Drexel to Edmund Biddle, Jr. They returned to Washington on Monday.

☞ The Northern Pacific Railroad is opened to Red River, in Minn, for business. This is very good progress. Three years more and the road will be completed across the continent, and over to the shores of the Pacific.

☞ Senator Wilson will shortly visit Connecticut for the purpose of delivering several speeches in aid of the Republican party, at the approaching elections in that State. Gov. Jewell expresses strong confidence in the prospects of the State being carried by the Republicans.

☞ Gen. O. O. Howard has been selected, and accompanied by members of his staff, is now en route to Arizonia, to investigate the condition and depredations of the Apache Indians, and decide upon a course of policy toward them, upon which the Government can act.

☞ That portion of the Treaty of Washington which refers to the fisheries will be called up in the Lower House of Congress on the 19th of March. The debate can scarcely fail to be animated. Hon. B. F. Butler is prepared to enter a protest against the fishery arrangement, and will defend his position with his usual energy.

☞ The arms-investigating committee of the Senate, consisting of Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Ames, Harlan and Stevenson, have organized by electing Mr. Hamlin as their chairman. They have commenced their investigation. The Secretary of War was the first person examined.

☞ Politically, matters are growing worse every day between the Government and the National Assembly of France. The Legitmists, the Orleanists and the Right and Left Centers manifest a medley of intrigue worse than that practiced in Mexico in its worst days. Look out for an explosion.

☞ The Attorney General has recommended to the Secretary of War that the necessary troops be furnished to assist United States Marshal Healy, of Alabama, in arresting parties indicted at the late term of the United States District Court, held at Montgomery, for Ku Klux outrages committed in Randolph, Russell, Clay, Coosa and Tallapoosa counties.

☞ The cold of the past week was very severe. In New York City the driver of a wagon was found frozen on Forty-seventh street. His horse was walking along, and the reins were grasped in the dead man's hands. Louis Schultz, a tailor, was frozen to death in a vacant lot in Brooklyn, and a woman was found frozen in the ice of a culvert on Lafayette street, Jersey City. Nearly all the seamen on vessels arriving are badly frost-bitten.

☞ The great Tichborne case, in London, has been suddenly stopped by the plaintiff. Upon the opening of the court, on the 6th, the counsel for the claimant to the Tichborne estate announced that their client had decided, in view of the action of the jury on Monday in saying they had heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdict, to withdraw his cause before the court. The claimant was arrested for perjury, and his bail fixed at £50,000. He is in Bridewell prison.

☞ The New York Custom House frauds are now being investigated in Washington, the Committee having adjourned from New York to that City. Generals Porter and Babcock, the Presidents private Secretaries have been examined, and have triumphantly proved that the President has not been concerned either directly or indirectly, in "the general order system," or with those engaged in its management. What will be the next charge against the President? Try again, gentlemen.

☞ The general Congressional Republican Committee has appointed Senator Wilson chairman and Hon. James H. Platt, jr., of Virginia, secretary. The following full executive committee has also been appointed: Senator Chandler, chairman; Representatives Starkweather, of Connecticut, and Ketchum, of New York; Senators Cameron, Logan, Corbet and Poole, of North Carolina; Representatives Coburn, of Indiana, and Halsey, of New Jersey.

PROTECTION IN THE WEST.

During the last two years David A. Wells, as the leader in the "revenue reform movement," and the New York Free Trade League, have labored hard to create public sentiment in favor of free trade. They made no secret of their purpose, and announced openly in their writings and public lectures that if the protectionists in Congress failed to read the hand writing upon the wall, they would soon be compelled to vacate their seats to make room for men who would heed the warning. In fact these "revenue reformers" and free traders really believed, and tried to convince the public, that they were going to carry every thing their own way in the present session of Congress. During the early weeks of Congress, the leading free traders, including David A. Wells and Col. Grosvenor, of Missouri, were busy in Washington, holding private meetings and interviewing members of Congress. In fact they spared no efforts to obtain a controlling influence in favor of their views, and secure a recognition of their principles by a majority of the members of Congress.

What is the result? Almost a total defeat, followed by demoralization and hopeless despair. They have returned home, wiser if not better men. The sentiment in Congress in favor of protection to our home industries is stronger to-day than it has been for three years before.—The Ways and Means Committee and the Committee of the House on Manufactures and on Agriculture, with a few individual exceptions, have fixed an unalterable conviction, in favor of protection; and while they have listened attentively to the delegations in the interest of free trade, they have not changed their views as to the paramount importance of protection.

It is well known that the free traders have always opposed a reduction of the duties on tea and coffee, while protectionists have favored a reduction, or even a transfer of those articles to the free list.—When it was moved in the House, a few days ago, to transfer tea and coffee to the free list, and the motion was carried by a large majority, the free traders, contrary to all former action, failed to make any effort to defeat the measure. They were confounded, and remained silent. Last year, when the same question was before the House, the New York Free Trade League rushed to Washington with a memorial against the reduction of the duties on tea and coffee. This year they have made no effort, and have failed even to enter their protest. The argument of the League is that if the duties are taken from those articles there will be less margin to diminish the duties on iron, steel, salt and coal. The real motive lies in the fact that the League desire to have the duties removed from articles produced by England, for which she desires to secure the markets of the United States. England does not produce tea and coffee, but she is extensively engaged in the production of steel, iron, coal and salt. Hence the policy of the League. On the other hand, the protectionists favor the reduction or removal of duties on tea and coffee, because they are articles in popular demand by all classes, and are consumed by the poor as well as the rich. Another reason in favor of the removal of the duties from those articles is the fact that they are not produced in our own country, and therefore protection cannot in any way apply to them, while it does affect directly the articles of iron, steel, salt and coal, all of which are produced by our own mechanics and workmen.

The Western and North Western populations of our country are beginning to learn something of the value of protection. Manufactories, furnaces, foundries and rolling mills are springing up all over the Western and North Western States. Formerly capitalists out there thought their great distance from the seaboard would give them ample protection against foreign competition, especially in the heavier articles of iron and steel manufactures, salt, &c. But the increased facility of transportation by steamers across the lakes or up the Mississippi, or by rail over land, have extended competition and reduced freight charges; so that even in those distant interior States foreign competition is beginning to be severely felt. Manufacturers are every where in the interior becoming clamorous for protection; and Western members of Congress, who formerly advocated a free trade policy, are now, many of them, zealous advocates of the opposite policy. It is the same in the South, in Texas even, and in fact in every State in the Union. The policy of protection to home industries through the operations of a judiciously arranged tariff is to-day as popular all over the United States, as are the principles of our system of Government.

The North Western cities are making rapid progress in developing their manufacturing resources. Woolen manufactories can be counted by the hundred in the five North Western States; and during the next five years, with a progress equal to that of the last five, those States will rival New England and Pennsylvania in many of the most important branches of manufactures. Ohio is making great progress in that direction. Cleveland is very successful in the production of iron. One rolling mill consumes 410 tons of coal per day, and produces 30 tons of steel, 40 tons of bar iron, 10 tons of steel and iron wire, 20 tons of spikes and bolts, 8 tons of nails, and 60 or 70 tons of pig iron. These quantities are almost incredible, but we have them from the *Iron Age*, a very reliable authority. At the same place, a new screw company, with a capital of $1,000,000, has just been inaugurated. But the greatest triumph of Cleveland, and of which Pennsylvania will do well to make a note, is embraced in the fact that the King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company are building a railroad bridge at Waltham, Massachusetts, thus competing with the Middle and Eastern States on their own ground.

And while referring to Cleveland enterprise it is worthy of special note that the Cleveland *Leader* gives an interesting account of the discovery of a new process of making steel by the union of pig iron with an ore called "cilliron ore." The latter is mined in York county, Pennsylvania, near Gettysburg, on the line of the Northern Central railroad. This article, to make steel, requires only common pig iron, while the old process required the finer grades of charcoal pig. This result is secured "with unvarying certainty" "in a common iron puddling furnace, producing steel by the ton in an hour as easily and cheaply as common bar iron," an enormous improvement upon the old processes. This "cilliron" steel is said to be superior to all others; its tensile strength is greater; it tempers and hardens at a lower temperature; it is more malleable than the best English steel; finally, it never deteriorates by heating. If the one-half that is said in its favor be true it is destined to revolutionize the steel industry of the country.

COL. FORNEY'S SUCCESSOR.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Seth I. Comly for the position of Collector of Customs at Philadelphia. *The Press*, Col. Forney's paper, says of him:

Seth I. Comly, nominated as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, is the right man in the right place. He is the representative of no faction—belonging neither to the house of York nor of Lancaster—neither to Capulet nor Montague—a broad, genial, fearless Republican—a merchant without stain, a gentleman without dishonor, a friend without fail. We greet him with the more heartiness because we know he will administer the office in the best interests of the city and of the Republican party. Mr. Comly is a native of Pennsylvania, born on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, who has lived in Philadelphia for the last 25 years, has acquired a large fortune by close and conscientious attention to business, and, without being a politician in any sense, has always been an earnest Republican. No man has ever doubted his word or questioned his credit. His presidency of the Commercial Exchange will long be remembered for the energy of his administration and the urbanity of his deportment, and also for his unselfishness and his hospitality. Philadelphia has no citizen more earnest in the development of her resources. With his knowledge of our commerce, external and internal; with his large leisure, and his entire abstinence from the party struggles of the past, he will be enabled, as the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, not simply to contribute to the augmentation of our wealth, but to the establishment of our reputation abroad. The President, in appointing Mr. Comly, has again recognized Col. Forney's anxious endeavors to lay the sure foundations of Republican harmony and commercial prosperity.

JONATHAN TO JOHN.

Secretary Fish's reply to Earl Granville has been forwarded, and will probably reach England to-day. It is conciliatory but firm. The right to demand indirect damages, based upon the terms of the treaty, is re-asserted. Now what will be the result of all this flurry? Simply this: England cannot withdraw from the Tribunal at Geneva. An attempt to do so would bring down upon her the condemnation of the nations. The sacrifice of her integrity, by the act would damage her more than the payment of many millions of dollars for indirect damages. The claims will go before the Tribunal as they are presented in the American "Case." The claims will be carefully considered, but damages will be awarded ONLY *for the actual losses sustained*. Both parties to the trial will accept the decision as final. Jonathan and John will shake hands, exchange congratulations, and become fast friends.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *American Railroad Journal* gives some statistics illustrative of the progress of railroad enterprises in the United States. It presents the following table, showing the number of miles of completed road in each State, and the cost of road and equipment:

	MILES.	COST.
Maine	872.86	$ 31,561,691
New Hampshire	497.52	26,750,351
Vermont	711.31	38,493,213
Massachusetts	1,641.93	90,822,022
Rhode Island	139.46	6,536,692
Connecticut	821.74	39,477,800
New York	4,252.93	262,435,829
New Jersey	1,049.31	101,322,908
Pennsylvania	5,520.92	336,656,887
Delaware	207.09	6,180,771
Maryland (Dis. of Col.)	813.18	43,548,866
West Virginia	477.91	22,316,293
Virginia	1,697.60	69,856,592
North Carolina	1,260.50	32,599,378
South Carolina	1,209.69	34,801,786
Georgia	2,157.39	53,475,352
Florida	461.20	15,245,000
Alabama	1,697.50	60,856,392
Mississippi	934.90	32,903,637
Louisiana	522.50	21,789,560
Texas	797.00	25,090,000
Arkansas	490.50	16,122,000
Tennessee	1,520.84	50,841,781
Kentucky	1,018.18	39,043,964
Ohio	3,859.52	196,649,930
Michigan	2,678.38	108,668,863
Indiana	3,709.16	164,407,549
Illinois	6,304.44	975,661,279
Wisconsin	1,652.70	67,265,567
Minnesota	1,553.00	62,614,255
Dakota Territory	61.00	2,800,000
Montana and Idaho T's		
Iowa	2,162.27	128,315,291
Nebraska	906.00	42,580,000
Wyoming Territory	488.00	47,000,000
Missouri	2,864.50	136,100,513
Kansas	1,703.40	66,310,000
Colorado	442.00	17,250,000
Indian Territory	148.00	5,500,000
California	1,111.99	76,902,000
Nevada	567.00	51,500,000
Utah	212.00	20,400,000
Oregon	199.00	7,900,000
Washington	50.00	2,620,000
Total	62,646.79	$2,950,458,433

There were in addition over 40,000 miles of road in process of construction, not, including side tracks and turnouts. At the close of 1870, there were 54,435.40 miles of completed road in the United States. There have been completed, during the year 1871, over 8,000 miles of road.

☞ "Even the lawyers are complaining of the superabundance of technicalities, and the frequency of incongruous rulings in the courts of this State. It accords with common sense that the principles of equity and justice underlying any cause ought, if plainly stated, be apparent to a jury, but a superfluity of legislation, judicial precedents and the like, at present so clog the wheels of justice that oftentimes when a man goes into Court with a case, no matter how seemingly rightful, he doesn't know exactly how he is going to come out of it. What has become of that committee appointed over two years ago to revise the code of Pennsylvania statutes? Where is the compressed edition of Purdon the public were at one time promised?"

The above paragraph we clip from the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. True, every word of it. Thousand of cases are decided in our Courts upon mere technicalities. Judge Ira Harris, of New York, once said, when speaking of the endless technicalities which were then in practice in that State, that "Justice is frequently smothered in her own garments." What was true in New York then is true in Pennsylvania now. And in the face of this we have a Bar in this State, known as the Philadelphia Bar, that wants no improvement whatever. If the lawyers will make no improvement the people, who are always the sufferers, ought to see that it is done. The *Dispatch* has doubtless heard what has become of the Committee.

☞ Secretary Boutwell has been examined by the House Committee charged with the investigation of the sale of arms to France, in relation to the returns of proceeds for sale of old guns and ammunition. Mr. Boutwell showed conclusively that every dollar received as proceeds of sales has been paid into the Treasury.

☞ The temperance men of Adams county, instead of devoting their attention to politics, are holding meetings to reform drunkards.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Our Oriental Visitors—Their Arrival—Welcome to the City—Presentation to the President—Address and Reply—Grand Official Oration—Citizens and Guests in Social Conversation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1872.

OUR ASIATIC GUESTS.

The great event of the week is the presence and movements of the Imperial Oriental Embassy. Japan is just now undergoing a transition that is commanding the wonder and admiration of all civilized nations. Until Com. Perry entered their ports, and concluded a treaty with the Japanese Government in 1854, that country was closed against commercial intercourse with the world. Now, Japanese teas, silks, lacquered goods, and other articles, are found in every part of our country and in almost every house.

But the most gratifying fact in connection with that remarkable people is their own newly-born desire to gather from other nations all that is worthy of adoption in their own country. Says an American eye-witness in Japan: "The rapidity with which foreign ideas, or thoughts, manners and customs of other nations are being adopted is enough to take one's breath away." This is unquestionably one of the results of the change in the form of government which occurred about four years ago, when the Tycoon was superceded by the Mikado, who, with a few of the most powerful, intelligent and energetic princes, form the central government. One of these princes, Iwakura, is at the head of the Embassy now in Washington. They come, not so much to make treaties—which will be left to a future Embassy—but to spy out all that is good and that can consistently be adopted in their own country. With this object in view, they propose to spend a year or more in America and Europe. They will remain in Washington over a month.

WELCOME TO THE CITY.

The Embassy numbers 114 persons, and came in half-a-dozen Pullman cars. They were met at the depot by Hon. H. D. Cook, Governor of the District, Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, Mr. Chipman, our delegate in Congress, and others. On assembling in the ladies' room at the depot, Gov. Cooke, after an introduction to the distinguished party, addressed Iwakura as follows:

I take very great pleasure in extending to you and your associates a hearty and sincere welcome to the capital of this country. I trust that your visit here may not only be agreeable to you, personally, but that it may result in closer ties and more intimate relations between our two countries. I extend to you on behalf of the citizens of the District its cordial hospitalites. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Gen. Myers, of the army, who has been intrusted with the pleasant duty of providing for your comfort during your visit, and I beg also to present Gen. Chipman, the representative of this District in the Congress of the United States,

This address, and also the following reply by Iwakura, were interpreted by Mr. Mori, as soon as they were delivered.—Iwakura said:

I thank you kindly for your remarks and kind expressions, and have no doubt but the sentiments expressed will be appreciated and reciprocated. I am very glad at having arrived safe, and having met with no accident. I have been informed by Mr. Mori that you have been here some time awaiting our arrival. I thank you very much for taking this trouble, and I feel very much impressed by this reception.

The party was then conducted in carriages to the Arlington hotel.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

On Monday Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary, and all the principal members of the Embassy were introduced to the President.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRESENTATION.

The dress of the ambassadors consisted of a garment arranged in draping folds of heavy black rep silk, the head dress being of fine wire in the form of a helmet, supporting a slender projection of the same material in the form of a tail. The dress sword is remarkably heavy, incased in a scabbard of silver, with profuse gold ornaments. The dress of the secretaries was very much the same, the head ornament being a cap made in the form of a cornucopia, of black silk and stiffened with lacquer, and the sword scabbard of lacquer with silver ornaments. For half an hour before leaving the Arlington the ambassadors enjoyed themselves in taking a whiff of opium, and a few minutes before 12 entered the elegant carriages drawn up in front of the hotel and flanked by a large assemblage of citizens eager to witness their departure.

The Embassy arrived at 12 o'clock, precisely. The President, Cabinet and many of our distinguished officials were present. Mr. Mori and Mr. Fish led in the ceremonies, the latter introducing Iwakura and his associates to the President. After which Iwakura delivered the following

ADDRESS OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE AMBASSADORS FROM JAPAN.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, our most august sovereign, has sought since the achievement of our national reconstruction, to attain a more perfect organization in the administrative powers of his government. He has studied with interest the results attained by western nations, and having a sincere desire to establish permanent and friendly relations with foreign powers on a still closer footing, has commissioned us his ambassadors extraordinary to all powers having treaty with Japan. Upon the soil of your country we first present our credentials, delivering to you personally the letter of our august sovereign at this public official audience. The objects of the mission with which we are charged by our government are somewhat set forth in this letter. We are authorized to consult with your Government on all international questions, directing our efforts to promote and develop wider commercial relations, and draw into closer bonds the strong friendship already existing between our respective peoples. Thus we hope to gain fresh impulse in the paths of progress, gaining good from every form of civilization. This we shall aim to do while in the exercise of strict integrity to our own national interests, so trustingly confided by a generous sovereign, and shall earnestly hope to receive your kind cooperation in facilitating the task assigned us by our Government. We gladly avail ourselves of this happy meeting to convey personally to your excellency our sincere wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness, and as national representatives we extend the same wish to all the people of the United States.

Without understanding a word of what Iwakura said, the President replied as follows,—both the address and the reply having been previously prepared with the nicest care:

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen: I am gratified that this country and that my administration will be distinguished in history as the first which has received an embassy from the nation with which the United States were the first to establish diplomatic and commercial intercourse. The objects which you say have given rise to your mission do honor to the intelligence and wisdom of your sovereign, and reflect credit on you in having been chosen as the instruments for carrying them into effect. The time must be regarded as gone, never to return, when any nation can keep apart from all others and expect to enjoy the prosperity and happiness which depend more or less upon the mutual adoption of improvements not only in the science of government, but in those other sciences and arts which contribute to the dignity of mankind and to national wealth and power. Though Japan is one of the most ancient of organized communities and the United States rank among the most recent, we flatter ourselves that we have made some improvements upon the political institutions of the nations from which we are descended. Our experience leads us to believe that the wealth, the power and the happiness of a people are advanced by the encouragement of trade and commercial intercourse with other powers, by the elevation and dignity of labor, by the practical adaptation of science to the manufactures and the arts, by increased facilties of frequent and rapid communication between different parts of the country by the encouragement of emigration, which brings with it the varied habits and diverse genius and industry of other lands, by a free press, by freedom of thought and of conscience, and a liberal toleration in matters of religion not only to citizens, but to all foreigners resident among us. It will be a pleasure to us to enter upon that consultation upon international questions in which you say you are authorized to engage. The improvement of the commercial relations between our respective countries is important and desirable, and cannot fail to strengthen the bonds which unite us. I will heartily co-operate in so desirable an object. Your kind wishes for me personally, gentleman, are cordially reciprocated. I trust that your abode with us may be agreeable to you, and may contribute to a more intimate acquaintance and intercourse between our respective people.

A general shaking of hands followed, when the President led the way into another room, where the Oriental party was introduced to Mrs. Grant, to the wives of Cabinet officers, and to other ladies; shortly after which the visitors retired, and entering their carriages returned to the Arlington.

GRAND RECEPTION AT THE MASONIC HALL.

On Tuesday evening a grand ovation was tendered to the Oriental party by the Government officials. There were superb music, a generous supper, a little waltzing, but no dancing. About 1,500 tickets were issued and nearly all of them responded to by the gentlemen receiving them, who generally went accompanied by ladies. There was no expense spared in rendering this one of the most magnificent ovations ever gotten up in Washington. Columns, arches, waterfalls, flags and flowers, and a thousand other things were called into requisition to add to the effect.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUESTS.

At 9 o'clock our distinguished citizens began to arrive in carriages. About quarter past nine o'clock, Iwakura and his associates arrived at the hall, under the charge of Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, and Mr. De Long.

They were met at the threshold, and under the guidance of Mr. De Long, conducted to an upper room, where they removed their wrappings. A few minutes thereafter they entered the scene of so much festivity. Iwakura upon the arm of Vice President Colfax, and his principal colleagues supported by Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Belknap, and Governor Cooke. Following their entrance came close on their heels others of less importance of the Asiatics, clad in well-fitting dress-coats, white dickies, and new shoes. This latter adornment seemed to prove a serious obstacle to their locomotion, for several of them nearly lost their balance in walking over the waxed floor.

The party were conducted to the west end of the room, where, on the raised dias, waiting to receive them, were Mrs. Secretary Fisk, Mrs. Vice President Colfax, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Blaine, Madam Blacqe Bey, and others.

Upon reaching the dias, Iwakura was escorted to the centre, with Secretary Fish and Vice President Colfax on either side. To the right of Speaker Colfax was Mrs. De Long, and to the left of Mr. Fish Mr. Mori.

THE PRESENTATION.

Meanwhile, the ladies and gentlemen present arranged themselves in two rows, on either side of the hall, leaving a large open space in the middle running clear all the way up to the dias, where the Ambassadors were seated. The array thus presented, on the right and left, was, indeed, a gorgeous one; a perfect sea of feminine loveliness, costly dresses, and sparkling jewelry, interspersed with which were the conventional black dress coat, and not a few uniforms, of their male escorts.

This having been arranged—new visitors coming all the while, and filling up by degrees a portion of the cleared space in the middle of the hall—the Marine Band, under the skillful leadership of Professor Fries, struck up the overture to *Der Freischutz*, following which came a Japanese orsman's song, and other compositions, to the strains of which the guests slowly formed in line, by couples, and, marching up the dias, from the right side of the hall, paid their respects, in turn, to the Japanese dignitaries, who received them with a bow and a pleasant smile.

It was curious to observe the Chief Ambassador, Iwakura, who seemed to be on quite friendly terms with a number of the gentlemen and ladies present who passed him, to judge from the frequent nods and smiles of recognition which passed between them. Likewise Mr. Mori, who stood next to Secretary Fish, exchanging still more frequent salutations with those passing, many of whom would now and then stop to have a short friendly chat with the Minister.

As a matter of course everybody present was desirous of having a handshake with one or other of the Ambassadors, and but very few were there who did not have their wish gratified. It was worse, in this respect, than a Presidential levee, and Mr. Iwakura, from his deep and graceful bows and salutations, must have been not a little wearied, and was, doubtless, glad when it was over.

The evening was spent in conversation, promenading, and a slight sprinkling of waltzing, merely to let the Orientals "see how it was done," and with which they were doubtless much pleased.

The supper was sumptuous, but there was more *jam* than anything else.

The visitors were enthusiastic in their expressions of pleasure during the entire evening. Quite a number of them can converse in our language, some of them fluently.

RECEPTION OF THE EMBASSY AT THE CAPITAL.

By previous arrangement the House of Representatives assembled an hour earlier (at 11 o'clock) on Tuesday to receive the Japanese Embassy. Before that hour the galleries were all crowded to excess. Soon the passages and corridors became crowded, and ladies in large numbers were admitted upon the floor of the House. A few minutes after 11 the Embassy arrived. The Chief Ambassador was escorted into the Hall of the House by Gen. Banks, and others by the several members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. As the Embassy entered the House rose and received them standing. Gen. Banks introduced the visitors by name, when Speaker Blaine, turning toward the Embassy, made the following

ADDRESS:

Your excellencies, on behalf of the House of Representatives, I welcome your Imperial Embassy to this hall.

The reception which is thus extended to you so unanimously and so cordially by the members of this body is significant of the interest which our whole people feel in the rapidly developing relations between the Japanese Empire and the American public. The course of migration for the American race has for many centuries been steadily westward—a course always marked by conquests and too often by rapine. Reaching the boundary of our continent we encounter a returning tide from your country setting eastward, seeking not the trophies of war but the more shining victories of peace, and these two currents of population appropriately meet and mingle on the shores of the great Pacific sea. It will be my pleasure to present to you personally the representatives of the people, and I beg to assure you for them and for myself that during your stay at our capital you will be at all times welcome to the privileges and courtesies of this floor.

IWAKURA'S REPLY:

Unrolling a parchment, Iwakura, in the Japanese language, (afterwards read in English by Gen. Banks), spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, and Honorable members of the House of Representatives of the United States; On behalf of the Ambassadors of Japan, our Sovereign and the people whom we represent, we tender to you our sincere thanks and warmest friendship. We fully appreciate the distinguished honor which places us face to face in presence of that mighty power which rules the great American public. Governments are strong when built upon the hearts of an enlightened people. We came for enlightenment, and gladly find it here. Journeying eastward from the empire of sunrise toward the sun rising we behold a new sunrise beyond the one we before enjoyed. New knowledge rises daily before us, and when a completed trip shall have passed in review an encircled globe we shall gather together our treasures of knowledge, remembering that however we have advanced toward the sources of light, each onward move has revealed a further step beyond. The government of Japan already appreciates the value of an enlightened policy towards itself and all nations; but our mutual assurances on our return will confirm to the people at large the friendliness of feeling so frequently expressed heretofore, and now so generously exhibited to this Embassy. In the future an extended commerce will unite our national interests in a thousand forms as drops of water will commingle, flowing from our several rivers to that common ocean that divides our countries. Let us express the hope that our national friendship may be as difficult to sunder or estrange as to divide the once blended drops composing our common Pacific ocean.

The members of the House were then severally introduced and shook hands with each member of the party. Soon after, the Embassy retired.

N. H. P.

☞ We had the pleasure of taking by the hand, last week, Hon. Seth Clover, who is the uncle of James H. Clover, Esq., the popular landlord of the "Morrison House." Seth Clover's name, along the Pennsylvania Canal, twenty years ago, was as common as that of any other man in the State. He was elected Canal Commissioner in 1851, and served a term of three years. He was the youngest man, at the time of his election, that was ever elected to a State office. He was subsequently appointed an Indian Agent, by Buchanan's Administration, and located at Paoli, Kansas, where he now resides. He looks young and vigorous yet, and is as fond of talk as any man we have met for a month. His experience in Kansas was of a lively character, and, if related, would fill a volume. He remained in Huntingdon several days.

Marriages.

DELL—MORROW.—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Peters, Mr. Alexander Dell, of Williamsburg, Blair county, to Miss Annie Morrow, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county.

New Advertisements.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE on line of Railroad, in one of the best agricultural regions in Pennsylvania. For information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK, Huntingdon, Pa. mch13,72-tf.]

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., March 11, 1872, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Beachter, Sarah	McKee, Jno. P.
Bacon Sarah	Miller, Catharine
Burd, A. B.	Miller, Sarah J.
Cohen, Max.	Owens, Patrick
Cousin, Sade	Newberger, Chas.
Collins, Mollie	Roberts, R. D. (2)
Crownover, Jos.	Smith, M. E.
Decker, Mary A.	Slotmon, James
Dorff, Wm.	Witzel, Martin
Hill, Hosea	Williams, Maggie
Krill. Martin	Watson, S.
Livingston, Dr.	Williams, Howell
Miess, Fred	

BRICE X. BLAIR, Postmaster.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th day of Jan, A. D. 1872, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and misprisions, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas, a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and a Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of April, 1872, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 96th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 20th day of Jan., A. D. 1872, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (a d 15th day,) of April, A. D. 1872, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 96th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL Sth 1872.

FIRST WEEK.

Chas. Boyles	vs. Haslete & Chamberlain
John M'Cahan's Exrs	vs. A. P. Wilson's admr.
James Walts	vs. Wm. Kyper.
A. L. Jones, Ind.	vs. A. B. Sparks,
Andrew Johnston	vs. The Powelton C & I Co
D. R. Miller	vs. Daniel Kurfman.

SECOND WEEK.

Union Bank of Huntingdon,	vs. E. A. Green & Co.
August Kahler	vs. John E. Seeds et al
Edward Williams	vs. Adams Express Co.
Wm. Miller	vs. Wm. M'Clure, et al
J. Gleason, for use	vs. Wm. C. Reamer.
James M. Conrad	vs. James Saxton et al
Conrad Mathews	vs. Same.
G. G. Tate	vs. H. E. Morrison, et al
J. C. Conover & Co	vs. R. G. Morrison.

M. M. McNEIL, Prothonotary.
March13,1872.]

HAGEY'S CHEAP STORE.

No. 421, Washington Street.

Having recently enlarged my store room, and stocked it with a choice selection of goods, I am better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. My stock consists in part of

DRY-GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of HATS and CAPS.

These goods have been carefully bought, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as low as any house in the county. Come and see me.
JOHN HAGEY.
March13,1872.

WANTED. One unmarried, active, energetic man to perform the duties of "Male Attendant," viz: to take charge of the boys clothing, the boys' dormitory and the personal cleanliness of the boys, and be general house superintendent. He must have good taste, good judgment, be precise and thorough-going in his supervision. Very liberal wages paid for the right kind of a man.
Also, A First Class Teacher. He must be a man of experience in teaching, a good disciplinarian, having heart and ability to lead in public prayer before the school. Good wages and plenty of work promised to the right kind of a man. Apply to or address, A. L. GUSS,
Principle S. O. School, Cassville, Pa.
March6-2t.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to me will make settlement on or before the first of April, as after that date my accounts will be put in the hands of the proper officers for collection, and all persons having claims against me will present them for settlement.
GEO. SCHAFER.
march6,-3t.]

A HANDSOME MOUSTACHE! Prof. St. Croix's French Compound, the *Great* HAIR GROWER, will produce a luxuriant MOUSTACHE or WHISKERS on the smoothest face. Pleasant to use. Sent to any address on receipt of Fifty cents. H. T. BOND, CHEMIST.
MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS. MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS.
N. E. Cor Tenth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
March6,72-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Warriorsmark township, on the estate of Catharine Laporte, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.
JAMES H. LAPORTE,
March6,-6t* Administrator.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY will be re-opened on Wednesday, April 17th, with a full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. The rooms will be papered and refurnished. The subscriber having an experience of twenty-five years in teaching and in the supervision of educational establishments feels confident that he will be able to render entire satisfaction to his patrons. For circular, with full particulars, address J. P. SHERMAN, A. M., care of Rev. L. B. W. SHRYOCK, Academia, Juniata county Pa. [mch6,-4t.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.—Samuel Hamer & Son have entered into a partnership, and will hereafter conduct the business of Wagon and Carriage Making, at the old stand, in Alexandria, where they will be prepared to do all kinds of light and heavy work. The public are invited to give them a trial. All work warranted.
SAMUEL HAMER & SON.
jan.21,'72-3m]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, living in Cass township, on the estate of Philip Taylor, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ANDREW TAYLOR,
Feb.21,1872-6t.] Administrator.

FOR SALE. A Five-Horse Power Engine and Boiler, with machinery suitable for wagon making, cabinet making, chair making, or any kind of light wood work, will be sold at a bargain. To a good, energetic mechanic, desiring to locate in this place, a good opportunity is offered. For further information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK,
jan.24,'72t] Huntingdon, Pa.

25 THE LARGEST METAL PRICE Current in the World is

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 13, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 303, A. Y. M., meets day evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone R. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Jemiata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and last Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'Halloran. Service first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zehnizer. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

If you
Want a Cook,
Want a Situation,
Want a Salesman,
Want a Servant Girl,
Want to rent a Store,
Want to sell a Piano,
Want to sell a Horse,
Want to lend Money,
Want to buy a House,
Want to buy a Horse,
Want to sell a Carriage,
Want to sell Real Estate,
Want a job of Carpentering,
Want a job of Blacksmithing,
Want to sell Millinery Goods,
Want to sell a House and Lot,
Want to find any one's Address,
Want to find a Strayed Animal,
Want to sell a piece of Furniture,
Want to find anything you have Lost,
Want to buy a second-hand Carriage,
Want to sell Agricultural Implements,
Want to advertise anything to advantage,
Want to find an owner for anything Found,
Advertise in the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Coal dealers done a brisk trade during the late snap.

Bad colds and sore throat are the prevailing diseases just now.

"Snow, beautiful snow," fell to the depth of two or three inches, on Friday last.

The new Methodist church at McConnellstown was dedicated on Sunday last.

A couple of new and handsome engines have been put upon the Broad Top Railroad.

We have not received a *Harper's Weekly* for three or four weeks. Why is this thus?

The new culvert is progressing slowly, owing to the severe cold weather of last week.

A vein of grey iron ore has been found on a hill in the southern part of Butler borough.

The tallest man on the Broad Top Railroad —Graw, since he has received his new engine.

What has become of the Philadelphia *Post*? We have not seen a copy of it for a moon or two.

Mr. Lafayette Lentz, fish culturist up in Carbon county, has about 5,000 trout in his ponds.

A choice lot of furniture will be sold at the residence of Thos. C. Fisher, in this place, on the 22d inst.

The ten hour system went into effect in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 1st inst.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Moore, editor of the Altoona *Sun*, is seriously ill, at his residence, in Clearfield.

A bigamist, named Harry Hawn, was arrested in Altoona, the other day, and sent to jail, at Hollidaysburg.

Zeigler, of the temperance house, at Grantsville, takes charge of the John Dean hotel, on Hill street, on the first prox.

Our old friend Frysinger has assumed entire control of the Lewistown *Gazette*, his son retiring. We wish him success.

Messrs. Shirley & Bro., of Cove Station, are shipping, to the Riddlesburg Furnaces, about forty tons of limestone per day.

John T. Whittaker, near the Juniata bridge, in Porter township, will sell some valuable personal property on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Beck's shaving saloon, on Hill street, is now one of the coziest places that we know of, everything being kept as clean as a new pin.

Samuel C. Wingard, Esq., a former resident of Hollidaysburg, has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for Washington Territory.

The scarlet fever has broken out again at Saxton. Fifty-four deaths have occurred in that neighborhood within the last three months.

A "hen-pecked" fellow, up town, remarked, the other evening, that the nearest thing to perpetual motion he ever saw is his wife's tongue.

We publish on the first page of to day's issue another expressive cartoon, and ask our readers to ponder well the truthful lesson it presents.

Seth Hoagland, Esq., has been awarded the prize of a fifty-dollar goblet, offered by the State Agricultural Society for the best essay on the honey-bee.

A new bridge has been ordered on Richard street, across the Raystown Branch, at Bedford. We suppose there will be some injunctions, but it will go there in the end.

The Sons of Temperance, (colored), have secured the second story of Port's new building, opposite the Journal office, for a lodge room, and are now engaged in fitting it up.

A marriage will be solemnized in Williamsport in a few weeks, said to have been the result of leap year. The bride asked the fellow about it, and of course he couldn't refuse.

Hon. R. Milton Speer spent a portion of last week at his home, in this place. He looks as though his duties at the national capital agreed with him. He returned to Washington on Monday.

A man named Joseph Zellner was recently hired to burn the bedding of a person who had died with the small-pox at Mauch Chunk. He appropriated the articles to his own use, and died within three weeks afterwards.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company are increasing the depth of the canal and raising the bridges over it, for the purpose of accommodating steam canal boats, which are to be pretty generally used during the coming summer.

Hon. Wm. H. Koontz has been elected Representative delegate from Somerset county to the Republican State Convention. He is said to favor the nomination of Col. Frank Jordan for Governor. Senatorial conferees with like predilections were appointed.

An insane man was taken to the hospital, in Philadelphia, the other day, who represented on his arrival that the officer who had charge of him was insane, and that he took him to be placed under the care of the officials. The officer was accordingly locked up as insane for several hours. The insane man escaped.

Old things are passing away. Hathaway invented the cooking stove, Howe invented the sewing machine. Intelligent ladies of the present day will not be satisfied with either. Truly we live in a progressive age, and must have a Speer stove and a Singer Sewing Machine.

The coming "Spring bonnet" is going to be too "elegant for anything." A convention of milliners will be held this month, to see plumes ot shall be trimmed with ostrich shanghai rooster-tows, tall feathers of a in either.

At one of our churches, a few Sundays ago, while the organ was playing vociferously, a good lady, whispering to her neighbor in the pew, had to raise her voice quite high in order to be heard. Suddenly the organ changed from loud to soft, when the lady, not taking note of the organ, was heard to say to her friend, "We fry ours in butter."

A newspaper man of considerable experience, and a warm, personal friend of ours, in an eastern county of this State, writing us, the other day, pays the following compliment to the Journal:

"Your paper presents a splendid appearance. I think I shall take it as a model," etc.

Thankee, John. Consider us in for the shellfish and etceteras the first time we meet.

The Spring Elections.—*The System of Cumulative Voting for Borough Councils*—The Legislature, some years ago, changed the law fixing the time for holding borough and township elections, from the third Friday in March to the second Tuesday of October. It was believed that many advantages would result from holding the local and State elections on the same day, but experience soon showed that the change, if not positively injurious, was so inconvenient and unsatisfactory as to call for the substitution of the old plan. Accordingly the spring elections were restored during the session of 1871, to take effect in the spring of 1872—that is, those officers elected in October, 1870, held over until the elections this spring. The borough and township officers will therefore be elected, as usual, on the third Friday (15th) of the present month, except that the members for town Councils shall be elected in the manner provided for in section third of "An act for the further regulation of boroughs," approved June 22d, 1871. That section reads:

"In elections for members of town councils, each voter may, at his option, bestow his votes singly upon six candidates, or cumulate them upon any less number, in the manner authorized by the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize to the town of Bloomsburg, approved March 4, 1870; and vacancies in any such council shall be filled in the manner provided in the fifth section of the same act; but nothing herein contained shall be held to regulate or effect the manner of choosing the burgess or other principal elective officers of a borough, even when he shall be authorized to serve as a member of the town council."

Section fourth of an act "to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg," provides that "each voter duly qualified shall be entitled to as many votes as the number of persons to be chosen," and may poll his votes has follows:

First. Where two persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of two candidates or two votes to one.

Second. Where three persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of three candidates, two votes to one candidate and one to another, one vote and a half to each of two candidates, or three votes to one.

Third. Where four persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of four candidates, one one vote and one-third to each of three, two votes to each of two, and four votes to one.

Fourth. Where six persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each six candidates, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to one.

In every case the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. Whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one or to give a fraction of a vote to any candidate, he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed such candidate."

Such is the new law for the election of borough councilmen. It is designed to give minorities the share of representation to which they are entitled in municipal affairs.

The Japanese Trick—*An Old Game in a New Dress.*—Yesterday a well known Pittsburgher arrived in the city after a jaunt to the far West. He explained to some friends, whom he met in the Union Depot, a new game that he had learned. "You see," said he, "We were coming along pretty lively between Alliance and Enon, when at a way station a rather smartly dressed young man entered the car and took a seat beside me. He had not been seated long before he entered into conversation. He had been out West, and on his return to the States he had traveled a portion of the way with the Japanese embassy. One of the Orient had taught him a very funny trick with three little cards. One of the cards contained the picture of a woman, and on each of the others was an eagle. These the new comer manipulated very slowly, throwing one to the right and another to the left, and placing the other between the two. "Now on which of the cards is the woman?" asked my new acquaintance. "On this one, to be sure," said I, turning it up, and I was right. "Well now." said he, that's strange, let me try again, let me try again. I am only learning." So he threw them around again, about as slowly as before, keeping the card with the woman on it in the middle. "Now" said he "you cannot tell where the woman is?" "Yes I can," says I, for I knew it was the middle card. "Well, I'll bet you ten dollars you cannot," said he. "Here's your ten, and I'll bet you twenty more," said my new acquaintance. I put up twenty more, and then knowing that I had a sure thing, and keeping my eye on the woman card in the middle, I increased the bet until we had two hundred dollars a side up, when I called for a decision, and he told me to turn the card over. With one hand I reached over to receive the stakes while with the other I turned the card, and, do you believe me, that woman was an eagle! My new acquaintance left the car with his spoils at Enon Station. I do not want to see a Japanese trick for the next ten years." And here we had "three-card monte" blamed on the poor Japanese.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Elect Good Men for School Directors.—We clip the following from the *State Journal*:

"We are glad to observe that, as the spring elections approach, a disposition is manifested, throughout the State, to secure the election of the very best men for school directors. There seems to be a new interest awakened on this subject, promoted by some powerful influence seeking the promotion of the best interests of all communities. The more thoroughly such subjects are discussed the greater must be the benefits derived from our magnificent system of free education."

We read the above paragraph with great pleasure. If there is any one office, more important than another, to be filled at the Spring Elections, it is that of School Director. Upon the School Directors, in a great measure, rests the responsibility of the success or failure of our educational system—the development of the rising generation. If you place men who are indifferent and dilatory in this office, you can expect your schools to lag and your standard to go down to the freezing point.

We urge the people of Huntingdon county to elect their best men—we mean their most live school men—to the office of School Director. You must have schools and let them be worth having.

First Arrival of Spring Goods!—We are now opening an immense stock of spring goods which we are offering at very low prices. Consult your interest and call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. The ladies especially invited. Dress goods, Alpaca, Poplin, &c., latest style at

Henry & Co's.

In an incredible short space of time Nature's Hair Restorative has won its way into public favor. Why? Because it does the work, and leaves no ill effects. See advertisement.

The Johnstown Mystery Cleared Up—*The Victim Fully Identified—Michael Moore Finally Committed.*—The inquest in the case of the woman found murdered in the woods near Mineral Point, on last Friday morning, was concluded yesterday before Coroner Harrold of Cambria county. The conductor of the mail train west, on last Thursday night, fully identified Michael Moore as the person who got off his train in company with a woman who was veiled. Moore was placed among the crowd present at the inquest and the conductor picked him out as the individual. A baggage check came into the possession of Justice Strayer, being handed to the magistrate by a person who received it from Moore. had been carried from Tyrone to Altoona. It was sent for and found to be a trunk. This was opened in the presence of several witnesses, and was found to contain a memoranda of the name of deceased, Mary (not Bridget) Boyle, with the direction to two places in Philadelphia where she had lived—No. 43 and 4002 Dean street. A certificate of the marriage, by Father Mullin, of Johnstown, of the deceased to Michael Moore, in 1853, with the names of the witnesses to the ceremony was also found in the trunk. In addition there was a quantity of woman's wearing apparel, a waterfall, a side-comb of the same appearance as the one found at the scene of the murder and some other articles tending to show that the woman had started for Johnstown, with the determination of remaining there. The letters written to deceased by Father Garvey, entreating her to come and live with her husband, were also found in the trunk. The ticket agent at Tyrone testified to having sold two tickets to Johnstown on Thursday evening, and that the trunk in question had only been checked to Altoona. Moore, it appears, had gone on all the way to Philadelphia for the deceased, in place of meeting her between Mineral Point and Altoona, and that after leaving the train at the Point accompanied her to a secluded spot, where the murder was committed.

After the testimony referred to had been received the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had come to her death at the hands of her husband, Michael Moore, on the morning of Friday, March 1st, 1872. At the conclusion of the inquest officer John T. Harris and S. B. Cohick took Moore into custody, and he was finally committed and sent to the Ebensburg jail for trial at court, on the charge of murder.—*Pittsburgh Commercial 7th inst.*

Bridge at Newton Hamilton.—As an item of interest to many of our "lower end" readers, we clip from the Washington *Republican*, of Saturday last, the following proceeding in the Supreme Court of the United States, which relates to the bridge across the Juniata, at Newton Hamilton:

Supreme Court of the United States.—*Friday, March 1, 1872.*

No. 529. Thomas Roop et al., plaintiffs in errors vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *ex rel.* Attorney General. The motion to dismiss this cause was argued by Hon. John Scott in support of the same. The court declined to her argument in opposition thereto.

No. 529. Thomas Roop et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *ex rel.* Attorney General. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. Ordered by the court that the writ of error in this cause be dismissed with costs.

This order leaves in force the mandamus issued by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, commanding the Commissioners of Mifflin county to proceed and build the bridge across the Juniata at Newton Hamilton.

An endless variety of Boots, Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children, very cheap at

Henry & Co's.

Hood, Bonbright & Co's. Great Establishment.—We have had the pleasure of meeting a gentleman, who has just returned from Philadelphia, and who, while there, dropped into Hood, Bonbright & Co's. new establishment, numbered respectively, 811, 813 and 815 Market, and 806, 808, 810 and 812 Filbert streets. He was very much gratified to meet Mr. W. O. Cunningham, formerly of this place, who is connected with the house, and who showed him every attention, and took especial pains to show him everything in that vast establisment. The building is three hundred and six feet deep, sixty six feet wide and five stories high, and crowded from attic to cellar with dry goods notions, carpets oil cloths, &c., &c. Persons wanting to buy goods east, would do well to give Mr. Cunningham a call.

Latest styles of Gents' Hats just received at the Mammoth Store of Henry & Co's.

The "Victor" Sewing Machine!—The enterprising traveling agent, of the "Victor," Mr. J. O. Medbery, has been in our town the last week, starting an Agency for the sale of the celebrated machine. M. M. Logan, Esq., our popular fellow townsman, has taken the Agency for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. Among the *many* advantages enjoyed by the "Victor" over *all* its competitors are the *self-setting* needle, best shuttle, and easy running. Its perfect adaptibility to all kinds of work, makes it the great favorite with the ladies. Beware of imperfect and badly finished machines, which has *fac similies* of Fair medals over their entire surface.

Mr. John Hagey requests us to inform our readers that he has made considerable additions to his store room, No. 241, Washington street, and has shelved a choice lot of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. His goods are fresh and new, and the prices cannot fail to satisfy the closest buyer. He returns thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage extended to him in the past, and he hopes to merit its continuence by an effort to please all.

Don't buy a Sewing Machine unless it has a good oil pan below to catch the oil that drops off the machine and keeps the dirt out that spoils the works. The Singer beats them all in this respect.

Graduated.—We notice, by a copy of the *Evening Telegraph*, of the 5th inst., that three sons of old Huntingdon have just graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, with the degree of M. D.—B. F. Greene, George B. Orlady and I. J. Meals. We wish the young gentlemen much success in life.

Tuscarora Female Seminary.—We call attention to the advertisement, of this institution, in another column. It bears the reputation of being a well regulated school, and we recommend it to those who have young ladies to educate.

At the rate Blair is selling the Singer Sewing Machine, it is no wonder that the Singer Sewing Machine Company sold last year 127,833 machines. From the sworn statements we find that the Singer Company sold 113,260 more machines than the American Button Hole Company sold; 92,831 over the Weed; 70,431 over the Grover & Baker; 52,677 more than the Howe, and 44,625 over the Wheeler & Wilson. Such are the facts.

New Series.—Persons desiring to take stock in the New Series of the Huntingdon Building and Loan Association, will send their names, and number of shares of stock, with the money for the same, to either of the undersigned, on or before Tuesday, the 19th of March next.

M. M. McNeil,
John Reed,
Hugh Lindsey,
Committee.

Huntingdon, March 13, 1872.-1t.

Robt. U. Jacob & Co., are now prepared to furnish Anthracite and Broad Top Coals, in any quantity, at short notice. Anthracite coal of all sizes and best qualities constantly on hand, also the "Barnet" **Broad Top Coal mined and shipped** by themselves and which they guarantee to give satisfaction. A stock of Limeburners coal of best quality on hand which will be sold low. Office, 105 Fourth street. [21june1871.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad—*Report of Coal Shipped:* tons.

For the week ending Mar. 9, 1872	5,300
Same date last year	7,196
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	1896
Shipped for the year 1871	57,908
Same date last year	49,077
Increase for year 1871	5886

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

The following letter appeared in the *Monitor* of the 12th instant:

Huntingdon, Pa., March 6, 1872.

J. S. Cornman, Esq.
Editor of the Monitor,

Sir:—In the *Monitor* of the 27th ult., you referred to a schedule of prices, which was signed by the publishers of the several papers in this place, executed on the 28th day of December, 1870, and, which of the *Globe*, of the 5th instant, gives the following version:

"About the time the *Monitor* names, in the winter of '70 and '71, and about the time Mr. Durborrow was getting ready to issue the first number of his enlarged *Journal*, Mr. Durborrow called at our [illegible] requested us to meet him and Mr. Cornman at the latter's office in the afternoon to fix up uniform rates for advertising, etc. We had not time to attend the meeting, but expressed our willingness to agree to the rates they might arrange. A day or two after, Mr. Durborrow again came to our office and presented the rates agreed upon by himself and Mr. Cornman, and without examining them we signed them, and they were taken charge of by our associate, Mr. Lindsay, put in type and inserted in our paper as *our* rates. Two or three weeks afterwards our attention was called to our *new* rates by several gentlemen who had been advertising with us, and then for the first time we examined them, and found that our rates for transient advertising was run up to about two hundred per cent. higher than our former rates, when the editors were informed that we would not stand by such rates, and we at once took the responsibility of attending to our business ourself, and changed our rates to what they are now, reasonable and living rates."

This would seem to require an explanation, at my hands, in justice to you as well as to myself.

When I became one of the proprietors of the Journal, in the winter of 1870, I resolved, to the best of my ability, to make it a first-class country paper. I was fully aware that to do this a large amount of money would have to be expended for type, presses and other modern improvements, and to meet this, and the additional outlay, in publishing a larger paper, with twice the amount of reading matter contained in the old *Journal and American*, I felt that we would be compelled to charge higher rates for advertising. I examined the rates of the different papers and found that there was no uniformity whatever; that each paper had a schedule of prices of its own. This I conceived to be all wrong. I had no desire to under bid my neighbor, nor did I wish him to under bid me. I accordingly called on you, and subsequently on Mr. Lewis and Mr. Lindsay, and suggested that we agree upon a schedule of reasonable prices. I stated to Mr. Lewis and Mr. Lindsay, if I remember correctly, that "I wanted to 'live and let live,' that there was room enough for both of our papers, and that there was no necessity for cutting each other's throat." A time and place of meeting were agreed upon. Mr. Lewis did not attend. I was told, several times, in the meantime, that it was useless for me to endeavor to get Mr. Lewis to agree to a scale of prices, that he would never adhere to them. I had, however, more confidence in Mr. Lewis. I believed him to be a gentleman.

On an examination of the rates we found that the *Monitor* was charging $100.00 per column. This I thought fully high enough and, though I knew the columns of the Journal would be several inches longer, I concluded to leave the price at that figure, but on further examination we concluded jointly that the table was not properly graduated, from three to twelve months, and we agreed upon a regular gradation, which increased the rates, of regular advertising about twenty per cent. This was certainly a very trifling increase.—The question then arose in regard to transient advertisements. I was in favor of adopting a schedule similar to that used in Chambersburg and Bedford. But we concluded to charge ten cents a line for the first four insertions and five cents a line for all subsequent insertions less than three months, while in Chambersburg they charge fifteen cents a line for the first insertion, and ten cents a line for subsequent insertions less than three months, and in Bedford ten cents a line for all insertions less than three months. I believed these rates to be very reasonable then and I think so now. The man who inserts a transient advertisement may not insert more than one in a lifetime and he should certainly pay more than the man who advertises year in and year out. I called upon Mr. Lewis and Mr. Lindsay with the schedule you and I considered and Mr. Lewis *examined* it and thought that there would be serious objection to the rates. I explained them and he attached his signature, followed by the signature of Mr. Lindsay. It was subsequently signed by Mr. Nash and myself. Here the matter rested until I learned, indirectly, that Mr. Lewis had pulled down the scale agreed upon and substituted one of his own. There was no notice served upon me of his intention to withdraw from the agreement, and consequently there was no notice taken of the matter by me. And here let me add: We have treated the *Globe* fairly in this and every other respect, but there has been a very different disposition shown toward us.

I have, through life, made it a point to secure reasonable pay for my labors, and I am sure that the man who denies this to his fellow man is an enemy to the best interests of the country. I hope that I may never become so blinded, by jealousy or by rivalry, that I may wish ill to come to him who happens to be in the same business that I am.

Yours, most respectfully,
J. R. Durborrow.

Local Correspondence.

Broad Top City, March 12, 1872.

Mr. Editor:—Sometime ago I happened to be in Huntingdon, and having a little business at the Commissioners' office, I called in while the board was in session. Several gentlemen were lounging about the room when I entered, while among the Commissioners there appeared to be a very angry and violent discussion going on. One of the Commissioners was very violent and swore very lustily, while the others appeared to approve, but with less oaths, if not with less emphasis. It was some minutes before I could fully comprehend the drift of the severe denunciation; however, when I did, I found it to be a denunciation of charges for county printing. I became very much interested and listened with eagerness to what was said, and I assure you, my friend, my better judgment condemned you, and I made up my mind to assist in raising a breeze about the ears of the printers, who could be so exorbitant in their charges as to rob the county. I really wondered whether any other county in the State could be similarly treated and I made up my mind to investigate the matter, and if I found my impressions to be correct, to blow "you out of water." I noticed though that the principal, and only argument of the Commissioners, was that they had paid so much less heretofore, and that the present prices were such an unreasonable advance. This matter annoyed me considerably, and after leaving the Commissioners' office I kept turning it over in my own mind until finding myself in the neighborhood of your office I thought I would just step in and pay up my subscription for the in coming year. You will remember no doubt, my asking you whether you had not some difficulty in increasing your rates. You replied: "Oh, no! We have more advertising now, much more, than the Journal has ever had. We have had some little grumbling on the part of men who talk, as if they just gave so much to the paper every year, to support it. A kind of pew rent. We have lost a few customers of this kind, but we don't want this kind of patronage. If an advertiser cannot realize his money out of advertising in our paper, we don't want his advertising. Practical business men looks at the matter in this way, and for this class we preserve our space. We have doubled our circulation and our space is worth, consequently, just twice as much as formerly," or words to this effect. This was not what I wanted. I wanted to get your views in regard to county printing. I then inquired whether your prices did not increase the charges for public printing very considerably. Your reply was in effect, that they did. You then went on to say that the conduct of the Commissioners of Huntingdon county, towards the publishers of the county papers, was, to say the least, a disgrace and a reproach upon the fair fame of a great county like ours. I felt this reflection very keenly, I assure you, and wondered how you intended to make such a sweeping charge good. You continued by saying—I cannot give the exact words, but as near as I can recollect—that county papers, like public schools, public institutions, public libraries, denominational churches, courts, and governments, and every institution that is maintained by the public, for the benefit of the public, should be generously supported. That every dollar that is paid towards the maintainance of a good, moral and high-toned newspaper, that meets the wants of the public fully, is returned a hundred fold in lessening the expenses of our courts, our jails, and our almshouses. People in this enlightened age, are judged by their newspapers, and this is just as it ought to be. People who will not support schools and churches must have ignorance and vice, and the newspaper is the pillar of fire to both school and church. But the Commissioners of Huntingdon county have never looked at the matter in this light. It has been their business to stab and crush out their papers. Yes, the very papers that have elected them to office. Yearly they have gone to the printers and said we will give you a dollar for printing five or ten dollars worth of advertising—not enough to pay for the setting of the type—and if one wouldn't do it, some one could be found, who supports an office with some other out side business, willing to take it. How can good respectable papers be kept up in this way? No one can keep up the standard of a country newspaper without being paid, and if it is run without labor, it must become uninteresting and be without influence. It takes all the support which a party can give a paper, in a county, to afford a decent living for those who control it, and yet every effort is made to cut down its legitimate patronage, while everybody demands that it denounce every local wrong and advocate every local improvement. In other words it is expected to subserve every public good without any expense to the public. But we don't want any tax levied to support us as is levied to support a court, a jail or an almshouse, while we are of equally as much benefit to the county, but like the school teacher, the minister, the superintendent, the judge, the *commissioner*—we want to be paid just as much for doing the public's work as we charge individuals and there is no reason why we should not be. There is no reason why the printer should be made an exception!

I must confess that your mode of putting it knocked the props from under me. It may be possible that I have not given your arguments the force that you gave them, but you can correct by adding below if you see fit. You also showed me a list of the expenses of the several counties, which you had compiled, but I only remember a few now, and only round numbers: Dauphin $4,200, Franklin $2,700, Bedford $1,700, and even little Fulton, with but a little over a fifth of the population of Huntingdon, $600, while that for our county for 1870, if I remember correctly, was $280 $283.50—ED.] I am not astonished that you complain at the conduct of the Commissioners. have given this matter much thought since, and especially since, I notice that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature regulating legal advertising. I feel confident that the people of Huntingdon county are as liberal as any other people in the State, yea, in the world. Yes, sir, I feel proud of my native county, and we want newspapers of character, with broad and liberal views, that stand up for our local institutions, build up our towns and manufactories, and denounce imposition and wrong wherever found. He that strikes our newspapers strikes us—they are our sentinels on the watch-towers of our liberties, and when the sentinels are taken down on account of a beggarly avarice the masses are at the mercy of everything that preys upon them.

Sir, if you think this can be of any advantage to you, you are at liberty to publish it with any comments you may desire to make.

I am yours, respectfully,
A TAX-PAYER.

["A Tax-payer" puts our case so much stronger than we can, that we have very little to add. He improves upon our argument, we are sure, and, that done, we think, the ground pretty well covered. But as the opportunity is afforded us, we will draw attention to a few things in addition to what has been brought out by him.

The publication of a newspaper is a means of communicating intelligence to the public. It takes the place of the carrier and the poster. It reaches thousands of persons in a single day. It is the best means ever discovered for the dissemination of intelligence. It is not a public enterprise but an individual one, and as such, it becomes, to the individual who controls it, a source of profit as the telegraph office, the railway car, the mercantile agency, or as either is to the parties who controls it. All the parties we have named can dead head just as much as they please; so can we; but they don't dead head; they have regular rates for everything they do; so have we; and no one thinks of refusing to pay their rates, why then refuse to pay ours and not their's? We only want fair rates—nothing more, and we can give our people the worth of their money. We are aware that the Commissioners have imposed upon the printers so long that they try to make their charges a scap-goat for all other excessiveness. They will pay without a word the officers of the court, hundreds of dollars, for securing the attendance and the trial of some trifling case, that is perhaps the result of malice, and of no interest to any person but the parties concerned, but if the printer, through his medium, secures the attendance of every tax-payer in the county, and charge less than a constable would charge for subpœnaing a half-dozen of witnesses, they would curse him and charge him with robbing the county. This kind of fairness we have had enough of We mean to be treated like any other respectable tradesmen is treated, or we will quit the business. Printing must be a very mean business, indeed, when every booby in the land undertakes to make prices for it.]

News from the "Lower End."—Lively Times are expected here during the coming summer, and many a rich incident will doubtless occur to relieve the monotony and dullness which characterize this vicinity now. The medium by which we expect these lively times to reach us and occur, is the E. B. T. R. R. We have nothing new as to the location, and know only that their Engineers are now in their head quarters at this place—Mt. Union—doing some office work.

The Weather is about as changable as well calculated to promote good health and comfort; the thermometer changing from twenty degrees above to zero in twenty-four hours, but on one or two occasions six degrees below. Last week was a real April or May weather, while now,

"The air is thick with falling snow,
The white drifts fill the street."

But you know Mother Shifton's prophecy:

"The world to an end shall come,
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

So we must expect everything to turn up side down before that time. A correspondent of one of our dailies, writing from Wisconsin, Feb. 12, gives the thermometer at "fifty-nine degrees below zero. As mercury freezes at forty degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, it is probable that some other was the measure.

Leap Year has been entirely forgotten by the gentler sex of our town; we judge from the fact that not a lady has even intimated to your correspondent that this was that year. Now if we were writing from Three Springs or Orbisonia it would be quite different, as these towns, by the way, contain the least number of marriageable ladies it has ever been the writers misfortune to visit (!) But a town of *our* importance, with from twenty to thirty good looking, handsome young ladies—we think it rediculous that they should let an occasion of this kind pass by without noticing. The ladies of Lewistown are said to have adopted a novel method of celebrating the advent of Leap Year. Nothing more nor less than a public sale, at which the following prices were brought: Lawyers, (an inferior grade) $5 a head; farmers, from $4.50 to $5.50; doctors, (common stock, and evidently "drugs in the market") $5; clerks, $17.50 to 87 cents; said to be cheap; widowers, $10.00, bidding spirited; bachelors 75 cents to $1.05, and the bidding slow. The high price paid for the widowers seems unaccountable to the bachelors. Ladies, call to see Jim when in own.

The Health of the Lower End of our county is not so good as is generally the case—the prevailing disease being the measles; some families having so many as six cases, others three and four. One case known to us to have proved fatal; that of a child in Clay township. Another is said to have went insane from them. Several cases of scarlet fever reported in Shirley township; those proving fatal as reported by "Aughwick" in your last.

Minor Items.—A horse attached to a buggy, and hitched near the railroad, frightened at the cars, a few days ago, and, breaking lose, ran about half a mile, when it was stopped; not, however, till the buggy was completely demolished.

The teamster referred to in my letter last week has since died. He leaves a wife and four small children, in very poor circumstances, to mourn his loss.

A young man, by the name of Gifford, had a foot smashed while hauling logs last week.

You will most likely hear from me at Shirleysburg next week. Argus.

March 8, 1872.

Mr. Editor:—I notice that you desire Local Correspondence. I thought perhaps you would have no serious objection to an occasional epistle from your humble servant in this precinct. Although I don't know that I have anything very important to communicate, Business is dull, and money is as scarce as "hens' teeth." We have some prospects of a new railroad from East Broad Top to Mt. Union, or Manayunk, probably to the latter place.

There has been much sickness in this neighborhood for the past three months; soar throat, measles, and scarlet fever, are the prevailing maladies; a number of deaths have occurred within a short time.

Grain is looking bad, though it is hard to tell, at present, to what extent it is injured. The opinions of farmers, respecting the prospects of a crop, are as various as the weather is changable.

"Political things" seem to be a good deal "mixed."

Ditto, the "Poor House" report. We like to see things condensed in a proper way. But the late report of our poor directors, "beats the bugs." To say the least, it is such a conglomeration of things that it must be refreshing to all reflecting taxpayers. In the first place, we find sundries $141.74, then ashes 12½ cents. How is that for itemizing? Then we have "posts, mutton and veal,"—mixed. We have heard it said that "winegar and weal—mixed of course—makes very good wituals." But "posts, mutton and veal" is something new under the sun." Who ever heard of the like? The paupers who are compelled to digest such provender as that deserved the sympathy of all mankind. Then we have a prescription of "posts and medicine." Zounds! What a dose that must have been for the poor sick! We do wonder what the disease was? It must have been something very malignent that required such a powerful dose. Hope the disease is not contagious. If it is and we become a victim, we shall die rather than take a dose like that. We have no authority for saying whether the physician in charge prescribed as indicated in the report or whether the Steward and Directors got things "mixed." I am inclined to believe the latter. It may be that medical science is progressing in the right direction, and it may be that poor house affairs are not. We don't exactly know. But here comes stocking yarn by the yard, rails by the cord, crocks by the pound, with some kearsey, cord wood, and stove coal mixed in. Now kearsey by the yard, yarn by the pound, coal by the pound, crocks by the piece, wood by the cord, and rails by the hundred, is something very common and natural to everybody; but this thing of yarn by the yard, crocks by the pound, and rails by the cord, does sound funny, not to say unnatural. In the next report we shall look for wheat by the foot, coffins by the bushel, potatoes by the bundle, mutton by the yard, and posts, rails, cord-wood, and all such eatables and medicines by the ounce.

We think the managers of the Poor House are entitled to the credit of getting up this novel and convenient way of doing things. It possesses the merit, at least, of being decidedly original. We suggest that the Directors secure a copy right of their late report and sell it as a curiosity. We think there is money in it. Occasional.

Shirleysburg, Pa.

Mr. Editor:—From what has appeared in your columns lately, in reference to the notice of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute, published in a recent number of the Pennsylvania School Journal, it appears that some persons are of the opinion, (or, at least are trying to circulate the impression) that that notice was sent to the Journal by me, or at my instigation.

I desire to say, in my vindication, that it was *not* sent at my instance nor with my knowledge.

I do not wish my name to appear in the School Journal, or anywhere else, as an Institute Instructor; and certainly not as co-ordinate with that of Prof. Shoemaker.

When asked to take part in the exercises of the Institute, I consented, and the exercises that I conducted were assigned to me without consulting my preference.

I filled my place to the best of my ability, and if I failed to give satisfaction, I am not responsible.

I do not know who sent that notice to the School Journal, but *I* did not, and I do not wish to be misrepresented by "Justice" (?) or any one else. R. M. McNeal.

A Sight Never Before Witnessed in Huntingdon.—*Editor Journal:* Being in Huntingdon one day last week, and passing along Hill street, my attention was attracted by the longest row of Sewing Machines ever seen in Huntingdon. There were 60 Boxes!—A *whole car load*, of the famous Howe machines, just received from the factory and stacked up in front of Brown's Carpet Store. The people *want* the *best machine*, and Brown is prepared to supply them.

Observer.

Literary Notices.—The Aldine for March.—With this number the full scope and resources of the American Art Department begin to be fairly manifest, and we turn its pages with a proud consciousness that, at last, we are to have a periodical that shall do credit to the taste and talent of our country. Those who were so pleased with the inimitable conception of Maud Muller, given in the January number, will be glad to recognize the powerful pencil of Miss Davis on the first page of this issue. Here we have the heroine of "Hood's Bridge of Sighs," as she stands in her desperation, undeterred by the minor terrors of "the black arch or the dark flowing river." The artist has with wonderful power fixed "the daring last look of despairing"—yet the face is that of a woman, one endowed with the, to her, alas! fatal gift of beauty. The glare of a light on a passing boat, itself invisible, brings the ogonized face in strong relief against the almost silhoutte blackness of that dreary night, and the picture is one that will not quickly lose its interest with the lovers of that most touching poem of this or any other language. The next illustrations are a series of six, which, with the magnificent full page, "Blowing Rock," illustrate an appreciative and enthusiastic article on the scenery of Western North Carolina. This region, heretofore comparatively unknown to the mass of our people, is demonstrated to be one of the most attractive places in the country for admirers of the beauties of nature. The illustrations are from the pencil of Mr. Piguet, and three principal ones, "On the Linville, "Watauga Falls and "Blowing Rock," are rendered by three masters of the graver, Bogert, Geraty, and Henry Linton—to the first, a native American artist, is probably due the highest rank in the engraving world, and the picture before us would alone go far to establish the claim—for wealth of detail and perfect preservation of the artist's pencil effects,

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Beautifying Farms.

Great progress has been made within the last twenty-five years among the farmers of the country, not only in making their farms more productive, but in making them more attractive. This, in a large measure, is the result of prosperous farming. Those who had debt to pay, did not feel able to expend much in ornamenting their places; but since they have freed themselves from this burden, they have been more disposed to attend to the appearance of things.

There has been, also, an advance in taste. There are not so many now, as formerly, who decry all attention to the ornamental as a waste of time and money. This race of niggardly and boorish men is fast dying out. Increasing intelligence, the circulation of agricultural reading, the formation of agricultural societies, the infusion of a larger element of educated and cultivated men into the profession, have had a powerful influence in securing more attention to the esthetics of farming, instead of having everything expended for mere pecuniary returns. And this is a great advance. It ennobles the pursuit of the farmer. Man is a creature of taste, and not a mere grub; and he who neglects to cultivate and to gratify this element in his nature, degrades himself. Any one may form a pretty correct estimate of the intellectual, if not the moral state of his neighbors, by simply looking over their farms. The one who allows his buildings and lands to lie in a slovenly state, when he has the means of improving them, may be a money-loving, but he will also be a slovenly man with no elevating instincts.

It is a great mistake to suppose that money spent in reasonably improving the appearance of a place is thrown away. It may be doubted whether there is any more direct method of increasing its pecuniary value. Certainly its market value will depend very much upon its outward appearance. Tasteful and well-painted buildings, well-arranged yards and gardens with neat fences, shade trees properly disposed, good farm fences and cleanly kept fields, will set off a farm to great advantage and make an amazing difference when it comes to be sold. And even if it be not sold, these things will add amazingly to the enjoyment of it by its possessor, if he be not blind to everything but the dollar.

Every man, too, owes it to the community in which he is living to contribute to general reputation and to the public enjoyment, by making all his surroundings as attractive as possible. There is such a thing as paying too much attention to the outside and to show; but there is reason in all things, and a measure of time and attentin and expense should be devoted by every one to making his farm and his home more and more attractive every year he lives.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Barn Cisterns.

One of the most important appendages to the barn or stable is a well built capacious cistern. Having a full supply of pure water in the barn-yard is not only a great convenience, saving much time in taking horses and cattle to the pond or brook to drink, but the water from a well kept-cistern is much more healthy to stock than the water from many of the stock ponds, which during the summer months when water is most needed, are but little more than mud-holes.

The water that falls upon an ordinary sized barn in the course of a year is sufficient for al the stock that will probably find shelter in and around the barn; in the winter time, when the ponds are frozen, having water in the barn-yard is a great convenience, not only for watering stock, but for wetting the cut straw and hay that should be fed with meal to the farm horses and cattle.

Many farmers who have never experinced the advantages of barn cisterns would avail themselves of them if they knew with how little cost and trouble they can be built. In ordinary clay soils a cistern may be built without brick—except for the arch—by merely making the excavation of the size and depth required and laying the mortar immediately on the clay sides if well done with good hydraulic cement and clean, coarse sand, it will be as permanent as if plastered upon a brick wall. Brick will be required for the arch. To turn this, about eighteen inches below the surface of the ground a shoulder should be made the width of the brick on which the arch is to rest. One thousand brick will be sufficient for a cistern of the capacity of one hundred barrels, constructed on this plan, and the whole may be built at a cost of $25. On many farms brick may be already on hand, and some formers, perhaps, would prefer to wall the entire cistern from the bottom. To do this, two-thirds or perhaps three-fourths more brick would be required.

The most proper form, and the one which gives the greatest strength to a cistern is that of an ordinary jug—say ten or twelve feet deep and six or eight feet in diameter at the bottom, increasing in middle to nine or ten feet, and from the middle upward the size should be contracted to the bse of the arch to six feet or less. Such a cistern will hold from 100 to 150 barrels, and would afford asupply of water for twenty head of animals continually.

It is importaut to secure as freshly burnt hydraulic cement as possible. The coarsest sand makes the strongest mortar. This should be clean, that is, free from any clayey or marly substance. Every good mason knows the proportion in which these should be mixed.—*Rural World.*

Keep Good Stock.

At the late Dairymen's Convention at Little Falls, N. Y, among the subjects discussed was that of keeping good cows, that are a source of revenue to the farmers instead of poor ones that are a bill of expense, costing more than they come to. In order to illustrate the difference, the experience of Mr. A. Reed—given in an essay read before the Farmers' Club of Little Falls in 1859—was cited. Mr. Reed gives the statistics of the yield and profit of five of the best cows in his dairy, and also of the five poorest, in the year 1857. These were obtained by measuring and recording the amount of each cow's milk on the first day of each month, and are approximately correct.

BEST FIVE COWS.

By 554 gals. milk each, at 11½c. per gal.	$63 75
To 2¾ tons hay, at $8 per ton	22 00
30 weeks in pasture, at 2s. per week	7 50
To 200lbs. ground feed, at $1.50 per 100	3 00
Ten per cent. on cost of cow, at $45	4 50
Balance in favor of each cow	28 75

FIVE POOREST COWS.

Cost of keeping, &c.	$35 00
By Cr. to 243 gals. milk each, at 11½c. per gal.	27 95
Balance against each cow	$ 7 05

From this showing Mr. Reed lost, by keeping one lot, $35.25, while he gained a profit from the other lot of $143.75, making a difference of $179 between the two lots of five cows each. At present prices, the difference would be much greater.

There are many farmers who are paying dear for the privilege of keeping stock, which they had much better fatten and send to the butcher. The difference is often greater when cows are kept for making butter than when the milk is sold. In the former case, quality as well as quantity is to be taken into account.

New Advertisements.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

Marcl 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT—*desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!*

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. O. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150, *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

C. M. AFRICA,
sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Mail		Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10		Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20		Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34		McConnellstown	8 34	4 15
6 07	8 41		Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53		Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06		Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 40	9 14		Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28		Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33		Fishers Summit	7 33	3 06
7 30	10 00		Saxton	7 00	2 2
7 47	10 18		Riddlesburg	6 43	2 43
7 54	10 26		Hopewell	6 37	1 2
8 12	10 46		Pipers Run	6 20	2 6
8 22	11 06		Tatesville	6 00	1 4
8 47	11 20		Bloody Run	5 48	1 4
8 52	11 25		Mount Dallas	54	1 0
8 59	11 32		Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 2
9 04	11 36		Lutzville	5 33	1 8
9 09	11 40		Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 4
9 16	11 47		Jamesons	5 22	1 57
AR 9 23	11 54		Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.					
LE 7 20	LE 10 05		Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20		Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25		Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35		Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
			Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Sup.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD Mail	Pacific Express	Mail Express	Mail Train	Fast Line	Stations	EASTWARD Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 01	4 03	
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53	3 55	
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10		Mapleton	9 45	3 45	
5 20	6 34	11 37	11 26		Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50		Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 35
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20		Petersburg	9 06	3 06	
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32		Barree	8 58	3 00	
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40		Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 30	12 42	1 00		Birmingham	8 39	2 42	
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08		Tyrone	8 32	2 36	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22		Tipton	8 23	2 26	
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	2 21	
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00		Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 03
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 06 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations	Mail	Fast Line	Niagara Ex	Buffalo Ex
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua			8 25	8 10
Rochester			9 25	9 20
Buffalo			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge			1 20	2 30
Niagara Falls			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations	Buffalo Ex	Accom'd'n	Pacific Ex	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	2 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

Dec, 20, 1871. ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.42 and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change. 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.39 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6 20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.09 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phoenixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.25 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.29,71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c.. &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisement.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, AND IN THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

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CIRCULARS,
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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

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Boots, Shoes and Leather.

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JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

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Jan. 4, '71.

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(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

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HILL STREET,

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Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
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AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
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January 4, 1871.

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LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY EDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY THE TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD
Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

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PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

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ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

W. T. HOWARD, J. B. CLOVER

MORRISON HOUSE,

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HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop's.
April 5, 1871-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

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OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

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GLASS,
GLASS,
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GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

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DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

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CLOTHES WRINGERS,

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WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

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So highly recommended by every person using the same.

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Of all descriptions, including the

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HUBS,
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SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

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THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

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HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
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HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Huntingdon

The Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

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